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AIR COMMERCE RULES LISTED; BOOM FORECAST

Purpose Government Control Without Hampering Development

INSPECTION SYSTEM SETS SAFETY GOAL

Varied Interests Co-operated in Plan After President Signed Aviation Act

WASHINGTON—Federal control of all commercial aviation in the United States will go into effect on Dec. 31, under the air commerce regulations governing civil aviation, just made public by the Department of Commerce. These regulations carry nearly unanimous approval of representatives of all branches of the aeronautical industry, and it is the general consensus that their enforcement will result in greatly increased commercial flying and will insure a standard of safety and reliability in civilian flying previously unattained.

Aircraft manufacturers, aeronautical engineers, pilots and owners of aircraft and others associated with the American aeronautical industry have co-operated with the new aeronautics branch, Department of Commerce, in its efforts to draw up effective regulations to control air traffic without hampering development.

These regulations represent in essence the result of several years of discussion as to the requirements of commercial aviation to insure its growth upon a firm basis. The final step came on May 20, 1926, when the President signed the Air Commerce Act of 1926, establishing the aeronautics branch in the Department of Commerce, and calling for an Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aviation, to head it.

William P. MacCracken Jr. of Chicago was appointed to take charge of this new branch. Its work was divided into two classes, namely, the control of civil aviation and the provision of aids to air navigation. Under the former heading are the new air regulations.

Promotes Public Safety

Under these new regulations, the Department of Commerce takes charge of all interstate and foreign commerce flying. Air craft employed under this heading will be required to be licensed by the department under various categories depending upon the class of aircraft and the nature of the work.

The reason for this licensing requirement is that only in this manner can the public safety be assured. Before any licenses are issued, aircraft engaged in interstate commerce will be carefully inspected by the Department of Commerce officials, who will be highly qualified engineers. These inspectors will examine the design of an airplane to ascertain whether its construction allows the necessary factors of safety.

In order to assure reasonable requirements in each case and not to hamper growth, the regulations go very deeply into these factors of safety requirements, dividing all airplanes into five classes, according to their total weight.

The figures vary from the lowest, namely, airplanes up to 2500 pounds total weight, which might be classed as air taxis, up to the large air transport machines, carrying large loads of passengers and freight, with total weight of more than 13,500 pounds.

According to the class in which an airplane is placed, so its requisite "load factor," as the safety factor is termed, is varied. The system ap-

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DR. BATCHELDER TO SPEAK

Dr. Charles C. Batchelder of New York will speak on the question, "How Are American Interests Involved in the Philippines?" before the New England Women's Club next Monday at 2:30 p. m. in Chauncy Hall.

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Helpfulness, as Scout Keynote, Is Stressed by the President

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 29.

HAPPINESS and helpfulness are two keynote words of New Year greetings sent by President Coolidge to the 1,225,000 American youths who are members of the Boy Scouts of America and the 4-H clubs of boys and girls.

The New Year's message, which was sent through James E. West, chief Scout executive, Boy Scouts of America, was made public at the national offices of the Boy Scouts in New York. President Coolidge is honorary president of the organization.

There are 625,000 boys affiliated with the Boy Scout organization. The 4-H Club organization of rural boys and girls has numbers almost as great. Its work is carried on under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture co-operating with the several states.

The President's New Year's message was as follows:

"As we go into the new year, I send you my greetings and best wishes for health and happiness in the coming twelve months.

"In my holiday message a year ago I pointed out the many advantages of membership in associations such as yours. If we should try to express their principles in a single word, that word, it seems to me, would be 'helpfulness.' You help others, and you help yourself by helping others.

"I congratulate you on the accomplishments of 1926, and you know you will have abundant opportunities for usefulness in 1927. We get happiness from doing our duty, further happiness from doing a little more than is necessary, and from doing things as near right as we can.

"Our communities and our country are the better because of what you boys and girls are, what you do, and what you will mean to our social and economic life as the men and women of the future."

Talks Across Ocean Are Now Made Easy

London-New York Service at $25 Per Minute to Connect House Telephones

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Persons in New York and London soon will be able to talk to each other over ordinary house telephones, at a cost of $25 a minute.

Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, in announcing that the service will be opened to the public early in January, said that as fast as it proves practical to do so it will be extended to other sections of the country.

The charge will be $75 for a three-minute conversation and $25 for each additional minute. There will be a report charge of $10 if the telephone number, but not the designated party is reached.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company will operate in conjunction with the British Post Office, which controls communication in Great Britain. Calls in either direction are to be limited to 12 minutes if other persons are waiting to communicate orally across the Atlantic.

The service between New York and London will be restricted to the hours of 8:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. Tests have shown, according to the American company, that meteorological conditions during these hours are better for telephonic wireless communication than any other periods of the day.

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 29—H. E. Shreeva, technical representative of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, who has carried out radio telephony experiments in America, in conjunction with the British Post Office, in discussing the charge of £15 for three-minute transatlantic conversation, said: "Considering the equipment involved, the charge is not excessive. We have only one channel at present, which means that only one conversation can be carried on at a time."

Sir John Corcoran, director of the National Union of Manufacturers, was one of the foremost critics of the new air telephony rate. He said: "Fifteen pounds as a minimum charge is undoubtedly high, as compared with 9d. a word full rate and 4½d. a word deferred rate for cable to New York. It is clear that this high cost will ordinarily be prohibitive. If the new service is to prove a real success, the rate must come down. In this, as in other commercial ventures, to risk temporary loss is the truest economy in the long run."

TEACHERS' LEAGUE IN ANNUAL CONFERENCE

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 29—The Teachers' Labor League, not a part of the international movement for the achievement of Socialism, held its fifth annual conference today. About 150 delegates from the various schools of Britain attended.

The president, H. S. Redgrove of Croydon, in his address, approved the slogan of the Independent Labor Party, and declared: "Socialism to be achieved successfully must be achieved internationally." He assailed Fascism, and said it must be conquered. The Educational Workers' Internationale, he declared, provided a model for other workers to copy.

It was announced that the national Labor Party had not sent delegates to the conference.

A message from the Russian Teachers' Trade Union said: "The British Government refuses visas. Our union is unable to send a delegate. We protest against violation of the rights of teachers' organizations."

Morgan Jones said he did not agree with Communism. "But," he admitted, "we must protest against the Government's assumption that it is a crime for a person to be a Communist." He said the question should be raised in the House of Commons.

POCKET-SIZED PARACHUTE

GENOA, Italy, Dec. 29 (AP)—A pocket-sized parachute has been invented by Lieutenant Freri of the Italian aviation forces. He recently jumped from an airplane at a height of 1200 feet and with his parachute landed smoothly within a few minutes.

MR. TARR BEGINS HIS NEW DUTIES

Federal Attorney Asserts Dry and All Laws Are to Be Enforced

Frederick H. Tarr, the new United States attorney for the Massachusetts district, formally took office at noon today in the Federal Building, when Judge James M. Morton administered the oath, after the commission from President Coolidge had been read by an assistant clerk of the United States District Court. Mr. Tarr succeeds Harold P. Williams, who recently became a judge. Coincident with the induction of Mr. Tarr George R. Farnham, assistant United States attorney, submitted his resignation, to take effect Friday.

Mr. Farnham has been appointed Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, and will leave for Washington in a short time. He offered Mr. Tarr all assistance that he could possibly give both before and after going to Washington.

Will Talk in Court

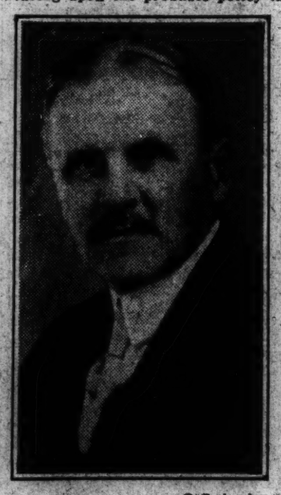
After taking office Mr. Tarr made the following statement:

"I believe that this office should do most of its talking in court. However, I have been asked and my friends have been asked so frequently since my appointment as to my personal opinions, especially as to the wet and dry issue, and I am willing to give a brief statement of my views.

"The greatest public interest as to this office seems to be captured by the prohibition law. But this is far from constituting the substantial part of the business of this office. Matters of taxation, of immigration, customs duties, imports, matters of admiralty, fines and penalties under the Department of Commerce; in fact, all the activities of the Government of the United States, both civil and criminal, are likely to come here to be dealt with.

Upholds the Courts

"I consider that my personal views should have no public interest in connection with this office. No one thinks of asking whether I am a "protectionist" or a "free-trader" as bearing upon the probable policy in



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FREDERICK H. TARR
New United States Attorney for Massachusetts.

enforcing tariff laws and no one inquires whether I believe in the present restrictive immigration law or a more liberal policy as bearing upon the enforcement of that law. My personal opinions should play no part in the enforcement of any law.

"This office has no responsibility for the enactment of law, and, while the law remains on the statute books, the office is bound to enforce it.

"I would like to say further at this time when the bench and bar are frequently in the limelight for severe criticism and at times for abuse, and I have spent nearly all my life intimately associated with the bar and I know the bar as a body to be honorable, intellectually keen and public-spirited, and, whether they are appearing for the Government or against it in any particular matter, as a body they are working for justice and a square deal as they see it. The bench and bar are entitled to the confidence of the public."

SPEEDING FINES NOT GROUND FOR REFUSING POLICY

Traffic Law Violating Held Insufficient Reason for Withholding Insurance

A record of violations of traffic ordinances and even of repeated overspeeding is not sufficient ground for an insurance company to refuse a liability policy under the compulsory automobile law, the board of appeal held today in ruling that the refusal of the Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company to insure Alton F. Davis of Lynn was "not reasonable and proper."

The insurance company failed to show that any of the actions of Mr. Davis as a driver had resulted in consequences out of which a personal liability would arise such as is to be covered by the policy sought. Mr. Davis operates two taxicabs in Lynn under the name of "Town Taxi." David H. Fulton, attorney for the company, introduced as evidence Mr. Davis's record of convictions and complaints which Mr. Fulton described as "petty but fraught with serious possibilities."

Record of Overspeeding

This record included two convictions in Lynn court in 1925 for overspeeding and a complaint for damage. The State Registrar of Motor Vehicles was shown to have suspended Mr. Davis's license in February, 1926, upon a complaint by one of the Registrar's inspectors that the taxicab operator on Jan. 29 drove at a speed of 45 miles past seven intersections on a much-traveled road which was unsafe on account of ice and snow. The license was suspended twice afterward during this year, once for rounding a corner at high speed, and once for his two speeding convictions in Lynn.

Arguing in his own behalf, Mr. Davis said that in the last five years he had been involved in only one major accident and three minor ones, all involving slight property damage. He said that he had never injured a person nor been sued against for personal injuries.

Cab Drivers Defended

Roger Clapp, an assistant attorney general and member of the board, remarked that Mr. Davis's was not a bad experience for five years. Mr. Fulton differed radically, and said that he considered it a very bad record. Mr. Clapp said that he was more concerned with the moral aspect of the record of convictions.

Mr. Goodwin remarked that the records of his office for the last five years show that taxi drivers are the best drivers of all. He added that the trouble with Mr. Davis was that he was too fast, but that his past experience and that before the Board today ought to make him cut down his speed.

The case of the Bill Kneeland Motor Express, Inc., in which the Phoenix Insurance Company on Monday challenged the nature of this risk, was dismissed today by Day Baker, counsel for the trucking company. He did not state whether insurance had been obtained elsewhere.

MILK PRICE CUT IS CRITICIZED

New Hampshire Official Says It Will Add to Distress of Farmers

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 29 (Special)—Andrew L. Felker, state commissioner of agriculture, expressed concern today over the reduction in the price of milk announced by the New England Milk Producers' Association.

"This cut in price will cost the farmers of New England $250,000 monthly and add to their financial distress, as well as aggravate the discouraged attitude with which they have been viewing their industry during the past four or five years," he said.

"Dairy cows have been disappearing from our farms at the rate of 3750 annually, the dairy cow population being estimated at 99,000 on Jan. 1, 1922, and 84,000 Jan. 1, 1926. No great number of consumers are asking a reduction in the price of milk, but the majority are sympathetic with the milk producers, realizing that at the best, dairymen producing milk for the wholesale trade are scarcely making a reasonable living from the business.

"In view of the fact that good cows cost from $125 to $150 in the country, that farmers are competing for labor in the market with other industries paying a high wage scale, and that the railroads are demanding an increase in rates of transportation, there is no apparent reduction in the cost of producing milk.

"In spite of the somewhat lower prices prevailing on concentrated feeds and grains, the dairy interests of New England should not be made the goat by milk distributing agencies which use the sale of this basic food product as an advertising medium to aid in the sale of their regular lines of goods on which reasonable profit can be maintained.

"It is very questionable if such sacrifices should be made by the producers as will result in the present price cut. Surely price wars have no place in trade practices when they are based on so valuable and necessary a food product as milk.

"Ultimate results will only be a menace to the consuming public, for when prices drop below cost of production a milk shortage will be substituted for a milk surplus and every intelligent dairyman who possibly can will curtail his production or abandon the industry and seek other sources of income."

Leaders in Field of College Art

PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION
Left to Right—Donald M. Robinson of Johns Hopkins University; John Shapely of New York, President; Alice V. Brown of Wellesley, and A. Philip MacMahon.

Canada's Bees Keep Motors From Freezing

Special Correspondence

Victoria, B. C.

OFFICIALS of the provincial Department of Agriculture here are interested in a new use for lower grades of honey produced in British Columbia. Experiments have proved, they say, that honey mixed with water and alcohol makes an ideal anti-freeze mixture for use in automobile radiators during cold weather. Honey producers are marketing for these purposes part of their crop not used for food.

HENRY F. LONG REAPPOINTED

Also Sanford Bates and Score of Others by Governor Fuller

Henry F. Long of Topsfield was reappointed commissioner of corporations and Taxation by Governor Fuller today. Many others also went to the Executive Council for approval. The Governor also reappointed Sanford Bates of Newton as commissioner of correction.

The reappointment of Mr. Long set at rest rumors of opposition said to have been based upon his zealousness as administrator of the tax laws, particularly those on income and inheritances, and assures his continuance in that office for three years. He was first appointed commissioner in 1920 by President Coolidge, then Governor, whom Mr. Long had served as secretary. He was reappointed in 1923 by Governor Channing H. Cox.

Other appointments included Herbert H. Winslow of Lynn, commissioner of firemen's relief; Walter L. Stevens of Northampton, trustee of the Northampton State Hospital; George H. Ellis of Newton, trustee of the Massachusetts Hospital School; Charles L. Merritt of Weymouth, trustee of the Norfolk County Agricultural School; Arthur Monroe of Spencer, special justice of the district court of western Worcester; George L. Connors of North Attleboro, special justice of the Fourth District Court of Bristol; Ralph C. Estes, justice of the Fourth District Court of Bristol, and the following masters in chancery: Albert R. MacKusick of Boston, Bernard Bachner of Medway, and John T. Smith of Plymouth.

The Executive Council approved the appointments made by Governor Fuller last week including Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture; Lewis Goldberg, member of the Commission on Public Utilities; Edward Fisher, Associate-Commissioner of Labor and Industries, and Frank E. Lyman, Associate Commissioner of Highways.

Jimmie Learns to Make a Biscuit

(But Not the Kind You Eat!)

in

Tomorrow's MONITOR

Our Young Folks' Page

NAVY SECRETARY IS ACCUSED OF WITHHOLDING OIL REPORT

Refused Committee Information, Says Member—Denied Individual, Not Board, Explains Mr. Wilbur

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Pacific "war scare" that figured in the Fall-Doheny oil trial has come under inquiry by the House Naval Committee, and James V. McClintic (D.), Representative from Oklahoma, a member of the committee, said that Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, had refused to give the committee confidential navy reports bearing on the subject.

Specifically, the Oklahoma representative disclosed, the committee had requested the Secretary of the Navy to send it in confidence a report submitted by Admiral Gleaves, while he was commander of the Asiatic fleet, dealing with "the belligerent attitude of Japan a few years ago."

The committee action was taken in secret session, during consideration of Chairman Butler's proposal to build a new fleet of light cruisers to bring American naval strength up to a satisfactory ratio with that of Great Britain and Japan.

Failed to Get Support

It was Admiral Gleaves' report that defense counsel in the Fall-Doheny trial sought without success to obtain from the Navy Department, in support of the contention that the Pearl Harbor oil contract was entered into by the Doheny oil interests under stress of a national emergency in the Pacific.

"It will be remembered that this report has been made the excuse for the secrecy of disposing of our naval reserve oil lands and the construction of oil tanks in Hawaii," said Mr. McClintic. "It will also be remembered that after the recent trial of Mr. Fall and Mr. Doheny one of the jurors gave out a statement in which the Japanese scare and this report were given as a justifiable reason for the verdict which exonerated them for any wrongoing.

"I was advised some time ago by a high ranking officer in the navy that these so-called Japanese reports contained no information which would show a belligerent attitude on the part of Japan, and that the Department could not afford to allow any member of Congress to see these reports for the reason they would show that the secret policy of the navy with respect to the oil leases and the building of tanks was not justified.

"In fact, these reports, according to the information given me, mostly concern the killing of an American sailor and the finding of some oil on the water after the Japanese earthquake. It is known by every person that Japan diplomatically and respectfully disposed of the case where the sailor was killed, according to the custom usually followed by other nations.

"In my opinion this Japanese scare is now put forth for the purpose of exciting the citizenship of the United States so that pressure will be brought in favor of a new shipbuilding policy. Notwithstanding there is apathy in agricultural sections of the United States, I will gladly vote for such a policy provided it can be shown that Japan assumed a belligerent attitude when these reports were made by Admiral Gleaves."

Mr. McClintic declared that the committee could not decide competently what naval defense measures are necessary as long as the Navy Department refuses to be explicit.

He also said that certain officers in the navy purposely deceived the American public over airplane bombing tests on the battleship Washington, and that in his opinion one reason the navy desired additional light cruisers "lies in the fact that very few officers desire assignment on destroyers."

He predicted battleships would never be used in another war because of their slowness and their vulnerability to attack from the air, and asserted that if this nation "wants to become the best armed nation on earth" it should complete its aircraft building program.

Mr. Wilbur said that Mr. McClintic had individually asked for confidential information from the department and had been refused, but that he knew of no request from the Naval Committee as a whole.

"We refused to divulge this information in court, and we doubtless would refuse to give it to the committee," said the Secretary. "I wish it understood that this department has not asked Congress for the 10 cruisers which are being discussed. We are keeping within the provisions of the budget in this respect. We have stated, however, before the House Naval Committee that 22 cruisers are necessary to keep the navy on a parity with that of Great Britain."

Delves Into Past

H. H. VON DER OSTEN
Archaeologist of the Oriental Institute of Chicago.

ITALO-GERMAN TREATY SIGNED

Object of Treaty Is to Provide for Friendly Solution of All Controversies

By Wireless

ROME, Dec. 29—A treaty of friendship and arbitration between Italy and Germany was signed today at the Palazzo Chigi by Benito Mussolini and the German Ambassador, Herr von Neurath. It was generally believed that the pact would be signed after the solution of the German ministerial crisis, but yesterday both governments suddenly decided not to delay further the conclusion of the treaty.

It is emphasized that the pact contains nothing which may be interpreted as directed toward third parties, nor is anything specified as to the future relations of the two countries.

According to an official interpretation the object of the treaty is to promote a friendly solution of all controversies which may arise between the contracting parties, thus laying down indirectly the basis for further development in their friendly relations.

The Italian newspapers naturally welcome the conclusion of the treaty, and point out the advantages to both countries by the solemn pledge of friendship given on this occasion.

Secolo writes that a rapprochement between Italy and Germany should cause no surprise, as the countries never have been really divided, adding: "Between the two nations, both of which were offended by the conditions of peace, whose just ambitions have not been satisfied, there are more affinities than contrasts."

Both Germany and Italy, proceeds Secolo, are overpopulated and seek outlets for their sons. Nowhere are their political interests in contrast, although they may be rivals in certain spheres and this treaty may bring them together for a common defense of their interests.

Messaggero describes the pact as one of the most important political events in European politics during the year. The treaty will be registered with the Secretariat of the League.

SOCIETIES JOIN IN CONSIDERING MEDIEVAL ART

Two of Five Learned Societies in Joint Session—Others in Groups

GROWTH OF COLLEGE ART IS EXPOUNDED

Member of Expedition Tells of Discovery of 55 Ancient Cities in Asia Minor

With many sections of the five learned societies gathered at Harvard University in general conference in session in Emerson, Robinson and Sever Halls, the Fogg and Germanic museums, the Archæological Institute and the College Art Association held a joint session in Fogg Museum at which Prof. Walter W. S. Cook of New York led the discussion with a report of an unusual collection of medieval Spanish art brought together by D. Luis Planiura of Barcelona in his home in one of the most ancient sections of the city, in the "barrio" of Ribera.

In the collection, which is almost entirely local Catalan or Spanish art, consisting of Romanesque and Gothic panel painting, Romanesque and Gothic sculptures, Limoges enamels, Catalan glass of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, early furniture, Hispano-Mooresque textiles and Spanish velvets, there are also a few notable examples of canvases by modern Spanish artists.

Medieval Collections Increase

Dr. Cook called attention to the fact that collections of this general type are increasing in number, and spoke of the important group of photographs of illuminated manuscripts which have been assembled at the Frick Art Reference Library in New York, with more than 20,000 photographs in this medieval field alone brought together during the last two years by Dr. Cook and Prof. Charles R. Morey of Princeton.

Included are reproductions of Greek and Latin manuscripts in the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris, the Vatican Library, the State Library of Munich and is now considered by many to be the largest and most important collection of scholarly material ever brought together under one roof. It will be several years before the whole is properly catalogued but as the work progresses it will represent, it is pointed out, an invaluable service to American scholars working in the field of medieval art.

At the section of the Modern Language Association conference on "Wordsworth and His Contemporaries," Prof. George L. Marsh of the University of Chicago offered some additions to biographical matter pertaining to Keats, with especial reference to Keats' friend Reynolds. In the section devoted to a "Critical Study of Romanticism," Prof. D. H. Carnahan of the University of Illinois discussed "Contemporary Criticism of the French Romantic School After 1800."

Traces Ancient Arabesques

Maurice Dimand of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, discussing the origin of the early Arabesque, pointed to the movements of Nineteenth Century Cairo and Samarra in Mesopotamia and explained the Arabesque decorations which existed then. He then traced the much earlier movements of India in the second century A.D. showing that the same motifs existed then with arabesques fully developed.

In telling of his recent expedition to central Asia Minor in search of evidence of a culture which was related to that of the Hittites yet which differed from it in many respects H. H. von der Osten of the Oriental Institute of Chicago told members of the Archæological Institute that, where hitherto there had been only very little evidence found of such other culture, his party had discovered the sites of 55 cities, towns and villages of the period, a series of rock castles and fortresses with a complete signal system connecting them and covering the whole central section. In the southern section of Asia Minor considerable excavation had already been accomplished but before the expedition of 1926 only the sites of three such cities had been partially uncovered.

This evening at 8 o'clock a joint session will be held in Sanders Theater with the American Philological Association, the Archæological Institute, the College Art Association, the Linguistic Society and the Modern Language Association, to be addressed by President Lowell of Harvard and representatives of the several associations. The public is invited.

89 Dishes of Ice Cream Your Allotment in 1925

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—During the last seven years, for which records have been kept of the national consumption of ice cream, the volume used in the United States increased 25.7 per cent. The per capita consumption during 1925 was 89 dishes.

That was said by the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers to have been learned by its research council. The average of 89 dishes per person during the 12 months was based on a production of 320,000,000 gallons by the entire industry.

"From 1908 to 1920 ice cream had what might be termed a satisfactory increase in gallonage," it was stated. "From 1920 to 1925 there was a tendency for gallonage volume to become more or less stationary."

RUM ROW VIEW CALLED FRAUD; INQUIRY BEGINS

Commander of Coast Guard Has Affidavit—Wets Call It Propaganda

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—The readiness with which a photograph agency circulated and newspapers have just printed pictures alleged to be of activities on "rum row" and which were subsequently branded as "fakes" by Rear Admiral Frederick C. Billard, commandant of the coast guard, was declared by enforcement officials and prohibition leaders here to be a "crowning example" of the "gullibility" with which supposed information detrimental to prohibition is accepted in some quarters.

The pictures were sent out from New York City by the P. & A. Photo Service, and purported to show a liquor-laden vessel discharging its cargo to a smaller boat alongside. After they had been printed here an investigation was made by Government officials, resulting in the statement by Admiral Billard, sent here in dispatches from Washington.

Called "Out and Out Fake"

Coast guard and customs officials here declared that the pictures had been proved to be "complete fabrication."

"They were immediately investigated by the Government's undercover men," one official declared, "and it was found that the supposed transfer of cargo on 'rum row' had actually taken place in a quiet part of New York harbor, and empty boxes had been used to represent the cases of liquor.

"Rum row, as a matter of fact, has been practically ended. An occasional vessel may possibly elude the coast guard and slip in from a close port, but there is no more anchoring of vessels outside the harbor to wait for rumrunners to come out and take their cargo. When the coast guard got its increase of ships and men, and the British and Canadian Governments began to co-operate, that ended. Vigilance has to be kept up so that rum row does not return, of course, but there is nothing of that sort there now."

H. B. Baker, general manager of the P. & A. Service, told a Monitor representative he had sent a special representative to investigate the source of the pictures. They were sent out in good faith, he declared. He declined to comment on Admiral Billard's statement until his own investigation of the source had been completed.

The New York Times, which printed one of the pictures in its Sunday rotogravure section, printed Admiral Billard's statement in a report from its Washington Bureau, with a brief statement from Mr. Baker substantially as given to The Christian Science Monitor. New York Times officials there said there had been no further action pending the results of the agency's investigation.

What the Admiral Says

Admiral Billard, when questioned by newspapermen, is said to have produced an affidavit, dated Dec. 21, by the captain of a vessel in Raritan Bay, whose name he withheld to protect him from possible personal harm.

The captain swore that on Thursday, Nov. 16, a man came alongside in a boat hunting for some other men, saying they were to have a moving picture made. Not finding the men, he went away. Later he returned to the vicinity, accompanied by six others in two boats. One was said to be the dory Seabright and the other a rowboat. They went, according to the affidavit, to the four-masted schooner Richard T. Greene, several hundred yards distant, and from the deck of that vessel took 70 cases. The affidavit stated that they were all empty and were carried away after the photographs had been taken.

Referring to the published pictures purporting to show a liquor-laden vessel on rum row discharging liquor into a small craft alongside, Admiral Billard said:

"This picture is an absolute fake, pure and simple. It was staged right in New York bay; that is, in Raritan Bay. We have an affidavit by an observer on another vessel, anchored near by, describing the whole performance when a load of empty boxes was piled up on the four-masted schooner Richard T. Greene, anchored in the harbor, and photographs taken showing the passing of these empty cases over the side and into a small motor boat. Anyone at all familiar with the sea can tell at a glance that the picture was faked; that it was taken in a quiet, peaceful harbor.

"Near this fake rum ship may be seen the hull of another vessel lying peacefully at anchor. As a matter of fact, the coast guard in New York knows the two vessels well, because, in carrying out the anchorage regulations, it has had occasion to move them out of the channel several times.

Calls It Imposition

"The coast guard is charged with the prevention of smuggling from the sea. Knowing, as I do, of the splendid work that the men of the service have done, amid danger, hardship and great discomfort, in scattering rum row, it seems to me most regrettable that a reputable newspaper photograph service and reputable papers to whom the picture was sold should have been thus grievously imposed upon."

Mrs. Gordon Norrie, of the New York Women's Committee on Law Enforcement, declared that this revelation "should open people's eyes as to the real methods of the wet propaganda."

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, declared that the ready acceptance of the pictures was in line with "the consistent misrepresentations of prohibition enforcement."

THE MONITOR READER

(1) What is "humble pie"? How did it get its name?
—*Women's Enterprises Page*

(2) What myth about the Irish potato has been uncovered?
—*Press of the World*

(3) What, to Senator Capper, is the problem of agriculture?
—*What They Are Saying*

(4) How might political deals be prevented?
—*Press of the World*

(5) How does the 1925-1926 Nobel Peace Prize express world good will?
—*Editorial*

(6) How is an anonymous benefactor aiding Paris students?
—*Week in Paris*

These questions were answered in the previous issue

POLISH MINISTER BLAMES BANKS

Mr. Czechowicz Says Some Ill-Conducted Houses Should Be Closed

WARSAW, Poland (Special Correspondence) — Mr. Czechowicz, the Finance Minister, made a declaration at the meeting of the economic council. He does not agree with some of the recommendations of the Kemmerer mission in respect of the increase of indirect taxation, among others, the tax on sugar. He also considers it impossible to impose a turnover tax on agriculture, or introduce a special tax on coal for the home market.

The Minister bases his position on the unfavorable influence the introduction of new indirect taxes or the increase of existing ones would have on the trend of prices. The Minister gives particular attention to the development of banking and the reconstitution of the meaning of thrift. The surplus number of wrongly conducted banks are a hindrance to the sanitation of banking. Such banks ought to be closed. The present difference between the rate of interest in the Polish Bank and private banks, the Minister considers abnormally high.

In mentioning the necessity of obtaining a good foreign loan under convenient conditions, Mr. Czechowicz summarized the conditions which ought to be created in order to obtain the loan. They are as follows: The maintenance at all costs of the balance of the budget, an active trade balance, the guarantee of continual and systematic work in the sphere of economics and finance, the working out of an accurate plan of state and communal projects for which the loan is to be assigned.

There can be no suggestion of a loan for budget purposes. The speed of the economic development of Poland depends on the inflow of foreign capital, either in the form of state loans or of loans for communes and industrial enterprises. That rate ought to be accelerated if Poland is to keep step with other civilized states and hold out the competition of other economically stronger organisms.

FARM VALUES AT LOW MARK

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farm real estate values were approximately 20 per cent lower on March 1 than six years ago but have shown an apparent steady trend toward stability, the Department of Agriculture announced after a comprehensive survey. Average value this year was $76.47 per acre.

LUXURY BUYING CALLED A CAUSE OF FARM EXODUS

Economist Sees Saturation Point Reached on Demand for Rural Products

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 29 (Special)—The people of the United States are trading their surplus prosperity for chewing gum and automobiles, cameras and popular entertainment, magazines and novels, athletic contests and soft drinks. They have about reached their per capita capacity as purchasers of wheat, potatoes, beef, pork and cotton, and such staples.

This, according to Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard University, explains in part the inability to expand greatly the demand for all the great staple crops and has a bearing on the present rural depopulation. The Harvard economist, in addressing a joint meeting of the American Farm Economic Association and the American Economic Association here further commented:

"The great fortunes of this generation are made by tapping the vast reservoir of spending money that is now in the pockets of the millions. It is those who can hit the popular taste in the matter of cheap luxuries who are able to tap that great reservoir to their own enrichment, not the farmers or producers of the basic necessities of life.

Demand for Staples Limited

"So far as we can now look into the future, it is impossible to predict any increase in the per capita consumption of such things as wheat, corn, beef, pork, or cotton, either in this country or in any of the countries that are now our best customers. An increase in the demand for such things must now wait for these countries to increase in population, or else for an extension of the markets to the peoples who have not hitherto been our customers.

"Some relief, of course, may be offered by the fact that as prosperity becomes more and more widely diffused, consumers will be willing to spend more and more money for quality and flavor in their foods, even though they will not be willing to spend more for bulk and nourishment."

Professor Carver declared the supply of agricultural products shows as yet no sign of reaching its limit of expansion, and that the production per worker seems likely to increase further.

"When we remember that the men who make agricultural machines and the tractors and steam engines that drive them all live in towns and cities, rather than in the country, we get a fairly vivid picture of one of the principal factors in rural depopulation.

Further Trend to Cities

"If the product per worker engaged in agriculture should continue to increase through use of power-driven machinery and if the size of the farmer's family should continue to decrease we should be compelled to conclude that a smaller and smaller proportion of the total population would live in the country and a larger and larger proportion in the city.

"This conclusion, however, rests on an assumption not strictly economic in character and somewhat startling in its implication, namely, that nobody is going to live in the country who is not compelled to do so by the circumstances of occupation; or that everybody who can possibly do so will live in a town or a city."

The professor thought the proposal to build factories in the country to occupy the between-crop time of farmers would accelerate the movement to the cities, if it is true that no one will live in the country unless compelled to do so.

"If there is something inherent in the nature of rural life that must permanently make it less attractive than urban life, the sooner we face the facts the better," he concluded.

SEES MONARCHY'S RETURN

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—That Germany within 10 or 15 years would revert to the monarchist form of government, but not under the Kaiser or his sons, was the prediction made by Blake Halliday, former governor of the Ontario-Quebec Kiwanis district, in speaking to the local Kiwanis Club. Mr. Halliday, who recently returned from a trip to Germany and is now en route to Australia, made the further prediction that, sooner or later, there would be a readjustment of the war debts owed to the United States by European nations.

FRENCH REFUSE TO JOIN BRITISH MOVE IN CHINA

Paris Believes It Is Better to Wait for Stability Before Coming to Decision

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 29—French interests in Indo-China demand extreme caution in taking up a definite Oriental policy and, therefore, diplomatic circles are not surprised at the refusal of France to follow Great Britain, whose attitude toward China is regarded as somewhat premature. It is suggested in some quarters that France is merely practicing a diplomatic method of awaiting compensation before co-operating with Britain in the Far East, but the tone of the French Ministers entirely contradicts this view.

It is pointed out that the British propositions relative to China were riginally submitted to the diplomatic corps in Peking and were afterwards published by the Government in London. The conclusion is drawn that the British suggestion for immediate collective action is virtually abandoned.

Negotiations Fruitless

As seen here the United States appears inclined to approve, Japan to disapprove, the British proposals, while France professes to desire to wait. It is represented that Britain may suffer from boycotting by Canton, but the French trade—that is to say the Indo-Chinese trade—with China, is well distributed, and not injured. Therefore, without considering the merits or demerits of the Brititsh proposals, France thinks it better to allow the conflict to pursue its logical course and establish a dominating central government before coming to a decision.

Negotiations at present are believed to be fruitless, if not impossible. It is too soon to state whether the potentates of the North or the leaders of the South, Bolshevist or not, will ultimately triumph. In these conditions, France prefers to commit itself in no direction. It is asked that its policy should not be interpreted as an obstructive maneuver against Chinese emancipation. On the contrary, it is argued that any appearance of taking sides with the North or the South would help produce secession and come into unnecessary collision with Chinese national sentiment.

Watches Evolution of China

Thus France will preserve its liberty of action.

It is in accordance with French liberal traditions, it is urged. Recognition and friendship toward one section of the Chinese implies, say the French, some measure of hostility toward the other section. When the proper moment comes, France will be ready to collaborate in re-establishing equilibrium in China. Its future attitude must not be prejudged.

France will take a definite stand in regard to the position of foreigners when the real discussion with a stable Chinese Government can open.

Meanwhile, France watches with sympathy the evolution of China in the way of progress and when reforms are undertaken it promises not to endeavor to check Chinese aspirations toward liberty.

AIR COMMERCE RULES LISTED

(Continued from Page 1)

pears complicated, but has been gone into so carefully that, reduced to cut and dry rules, it is simple.

Through Federal Tests

This does not necessarily mean that each individual airplane will have to be put through a minutely detailed test. What will actually happen is that when a recognized aircraft manufacturer designs a certain airplane he will apply to the Department of Commerce for a "type certificate."

His other machines, built to the same design, will, however, still be subject to inspection. Every airplane which, is to be used in interstate commerce will be flight-tested. This test, which must be carried out in the presence of a government inspector, consists of a general flight of one-half hour duration with full load to determine the stability of the airplane and satisfy the department that the particular machine has been constructed to conform to the certified type.

After this there will be tests of controllability, etc., in which a machine will have to be flown in certain prescribed paths to determine the controllability from the pilot's standpoint. These tests may either be carried out by the manufacturer or the purchaser of the machine, the only stipulation being that after the flight tests the machine cannot be dismantled and shipped.

Such would call for a new flight test when the airplane was again rigged up ready for service. The license issued upon the satisfactory conclusion of these flight tests will be valid for that particular machine for one year, during which no modifications may be made without a full report of such being made to the Department of Commerce.

Daily Inspections Required

The regulations further prescribe that all commercial aircraft must be inspected daily before flight and an entry made in a log book which must be carried on the airplane, the inspection being carried out by the owner or licensed pilot or mechanic of the machine. The regulations enter in considerable detail into the form of inspection and the features upon which notations in the log book must be made. All accidents will have to be reported to Washington.

Just as in the case of automobile driving, so in flying, all pilots must be licensed. Pilots' licenses are classed under several headings such as private pilots, transport pilots, and industrial pilots, this latter indicating those whose flying operations do not require them to carry passengers or freight on regular routes but who fly in aerial service operations, such as aerial photographic survey work or cotton dusting.

These regulations, which are to control civil flying in the future set down clearly the rules of the air—traffic rules, as they are termed. In this case it has been observed that, for the most part, the international air traffic rules have been adopted. It is prescribed that airplanes, where possible and when flying along a civil airway, shall keep to the right of the imaginary air line, and shall pass on the right.

All airplanes give way to airships and airships to balloons. Furthermore, at an airdrome or landing field, an airplane about to come to ground has the right-of-way over all other aircraft. Aircraft are to carry lights for night flying much in accordance with nautical practice.

The full draft of these regulations covers 50 mimeographed pages and not a detail has been overlooked. While they officially go into effect at midnight on Dec. 31, aircraft and airmen subject to the rules may continue to operate without license until July 1, 1927, if application for a license and registry is filed with the Department of Commerce prior to March 1, 1927, and the Secretary of Commerce has not acted upon the application previously.

BIG SUM TO BE SPENT ON COAST PROVINCE ROADS

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Between $16,000,000 and $17,000,000 will be spent by British Columbia during the next three years in a far-reaching program of road construction, it is announced at the public works department here. As a result of this work, every inhabited section of the Province will be linked with main highway arteries and many new districts will be opened up.

Among the largest projects planned are roads from Prince Rupert, on the northern coast, to the interior across the Coast Mountains and a link between Revelstoke and Golden, forming a new route across the Rocky Mountains. The program which is being shaped now is thought to be the largest ever undertaken by a western Canadian province. The first unit of this work will get under way next year with money voted at the coming session of the Provincial Legislature.

PLANS COMPULSORY INSURANCE

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—A move to require automobile owners in British Columbia to carry insurance on their cars will be started when the Provincial Legislature starts work here shortly. While the Government will not sponsor this proposal, it is widely favored as a means of protecting the public. Automobile organizations are opposed to it on the ground that the regulation would add substantially to the cost of motoring.

Mr. Borah Demands Publicity on Latin-American Lobbying

Senator Believes Landing of American Forces in Nicaragua Was Unnecessary

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—A bill which would require agents representing foreign governments as lobbyists to file with the Secretary of State a public declaration of such activity, is being formulated by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It is known that Mr. Borah has long felt that such a statute was necessary and recent conditions and activities surrounding Latin-American affairs are understood to have determined him to draft a measure which would make it possible to ascertain such information.

The Foreign Relations Committee chairman is strongly of the opinion that paid agents of Latin-American governments or factions are having an undue influence upon the policy of the United States Government. He refused to give names, but declared he knew of 8 or 10 such lobbyists now employed in Washington. Mr. Borah declared that while these men may technically have the legal right to engage in such activities, he felt that their connections and work should be a matter of public scrutiny.

Mr. Borah characterized the present American policy toward Latin-America as one that was breaking down the confidence of nations of that continent in the United States. He said that he had received communications and cables from official and private sources in many Latin-American countries all emphasizing this fact.

He added that, while not favoring either faction in Nicaragua, he was firmly of the conviction that they should be allowed to settle their differences between themselves with full freedom. He observed that it was not the rôle of the United States to act the policeman for Latin-American nations.

State Department Mistake

The greatest mistake that the State Department has made in the Nicaraguan matter, Mr. Borah declared, was its acceptance as bona fide, of requests by Americans for troops to protect them and their property. It is Mr. Borah's conviction that there was no danger to Americans. He refuses to believe that either side would endanger Americans. And even should there be some degree of hazard, Mr. Borah declared, Americans who go to Latin-American countries must be aware of political conditions in them and should be prepared to accept risks.

Mr. Borah's criticism of hired agents' influence upon the Latin-American policy of the United States brought to the fore a subject which has been a matter of considerable discussion among newspapermen and in official circles for many weeks.

One of these agents frequently mentioned is Chandler P. Anderson, a Washington attorney who was formerly connected with the State Department. Mr. Anderson was asked if there was any basis for such a report. He replied that there was not, and that he wished to have it made perfectly clear that he was not representing President Diaz or any other interest in Nicaragua at the present time. He admitted that he had been counsel for General Chamorro, who overthrew the Government in which Dr. Sacasa was Vice-President and who belongs to the same party as President Diaz, who was recognized by the United States.

Not Representing Revolutionists

"He must have got that information from Mr. Kellogg," said Mr. Anderson, in referring to Mr. Borah's statement about hired lobbyists. "He did not have me in mind, for I do not represent the revolutionists. What I have been doing has been in co-operation with the State Department in trying to bring about a harmonious adjustment of the situation."

Mr. Anderson was asked just what was meant by representing General Chamorro in consultation with the State Department and he said: "It was in order to bring about some adjustment." He said that when General Chamorro withdrew "that settled that" and he had had no further connection with affairs in Nicaragua, was not "representing Diaz or any other interest."

Asked if President Diaz was not an instrument of General Chamorro, whom the United States refused to recognize, Mr. Anderson said that President Diaz was not "Chamorro's man," but that they were both leaders in the same party. He said that General Chamorro had left the country and he understood was going to Europe to represent the Diaz Government.

It is contended by many in Washington, among them Mr. Borah, that the Diaz régime in Nicaragua is actually the Chamorro régime. The United States refused to recognize General Chamorro on the ground that he established his government by force, and it is claimed that he stepped aside for the elevation of President Diaz, who was a close associate.

Censorship Charge Denied

Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, denied charges that a censorship has been imposed on messages sent to the Liberal group in Nicaragua from its representatives in the United States, as asserted in a statement from T. S. Vaca, agent of Dr. Juan B. Sacasa in Washington.

Mr. Kellogg believes America's neutral position in the Nicaraguan crisis has been sufficiently defined by President Coolidge and needs no further emphasis, but he goes so far as to deny the existence of any interference with messages into the neutral zone at Puerto Cabezas, the so-called capital of the Sacasa group that is opposing Dr. Adolfo Diaz, recognized as President by the United States.

The assertion of censorship was made in a letter addressed to Mr. Kellogg by Dr. Vaca, in which he protested against the occupation by American naval forces of Puerto Cabezas. He charged United States naval authorities with depriving the Sacasa Government of the use of the wireless station at that port, which is the only means of communication with the outside world.

Dr. Vaca claims that the Postal Telegraph Company has returned messages to him which he sought to send to Puerto Cabezas. One message written in Spanish was returned with the announcement that only messages in English would be accepted, he states. Another was returned undelivered with the marginal notation, he states, that a censorship had been put into effect. He has received no news from the Sacasa group, he claims, since the town was occupied.

Engine No. 103: One hundred times around the globe is the equivalent of the mileage record rolled up by old No. 103 of the Frisco Lines. This engine has been in service 45 years and has run a total of 2,500,000 miles. Mechanics say it is good for 500,000 more.

EVENTS TONIGHT

"Snow Maiden," auspices of Women's Municipal League and Community Service, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Boston Poultry Show, Mechanics Building, 10 to 10, continues through Saturday.

Boston Latin School, class of 1885, dinner, Young's Hotel, 6:30.

Public farewell exercises to Col. W. A. McIntyre, New England commander of the Salvation Army, and Mrs. McIntyre, Tremont Temple, 7:30

Theaters

Park—"Tommy," 8:15.
Repertory—"A Kiss for Cinderella," 8:15.
Shubert—"Song of the Flame," 8:15.
Tremont—"Old Ironsides" (film), 2:15, 8:15.
Wilbur—"Queen High," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, 10 to 3.

Cambridge Museum for Children, 5 Jarvis Street, 9 to 2.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; colder tonight; fresh westerly winds.

Southern New England: Fair and colder tonight; Thursday fair; fresh to strong northwest winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; snow flurries in the interior; Thursday fair and colder; fresh to strong northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	12	Memphis	30
Atlantic City	24	Montreal	24
Boston	26	Nantucket	36
Buffalo	26	New Orleans	44
Calgary	36	New York	36
Charleston	50	Philadelphia	36
Chicago	12	Pittsburgh	22
Denver	22	Portland, Me.	24
Des Moines	6	Portland, Ore.	48
Eastport	28	San Francisco	42
Galveston	40	St. Louis	12
Hatteras	52	St. Paul	0
Helena	20	Seattle	46
Jacksonville	54	Tampa	62
Kansas City	15	Washington	28
Los Angeles	50		

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:05 p. m.,
Thursday, 7:28 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:49 p. m.

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For long cherished and practical gifts visit our shop. Here you will find a lovely collection of lamps, designed vases, tiles, calendars, etc., from 50 cents up.
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This sale—one of the greatest offerings in our history—includes, among other purchases, the entire stock of a noted furrier, comprising Seal-dyed Muskrat Coats, and thousands of fine quality Seal-dyed Northern Muskrat skins that have been made into beautiful coats to our special order. In addition to this and other special purchases, we have taken drastic markdowns in our own selected stock of furs.
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We consider ourselves very fortunate in being able to purchase our Seal-dyed Muskrat coats from the maker mentioned above, who for years had devoted his entire attention to the fashioning of seal-dyed Muskrat Coats, and still more fortunate in being able to purchase his entire stock of thousands of selected Seal-dyed Northern Muskrat skins, all at a great discount. He chose the models from the most fashionable French modistes, such as Paquin, Worth, Aviotty, Cheruit, and others, assuring correctness of style.
Perfect matching of skins and perfect workmanship feature these coats of which
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NEW MAIL BILL IS BEING URGED BY PUBLISHERS

Lower Rate Plan Added to Five Awaiting Senate Approval

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 — With five postal bills providing for rate reductions in various classes of mail matter or the establishment of new services passed by the House of Representatives and now pending for approval before the Senate, and with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association urging an additional bill for postal rate reduction on daily newspapers, which is not covered in the five pending measures, it is expected that the coming days of Congress will see a clarification of the whole issue of postal rates.

All five bills were introduced by Clyde Kelly (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania.

The primary point of contention before Congress is over second-class rates affecting newspapers, magazines and other periodicals, and on this subject the special joint congressional sub-committee was unable to agree.

The Post Office Department believes that present rates should not be lowered, and points out that in the past year the department expended $83,000,000 more on this branch of its service than it received in receipts.

On the other hand the American Newspaper Publishers' Association urges a cut in second-class rates on the ground that lower mailing charges and elimination of zones would bring increased volume of this type of business and would thereby increase revenue. In this connection it is pointed out that newspapers and periodicals not published for profit, and consisting chiefly of agricultural and religious organs, are exempted from the zone rates, and do not enter into the present discussion.

Publishers Are Dissatisfied

While the newspaper publishers are dissatisfied that no action has been recommended on second-class mail, five bills dealing with other rate phases were introduced and passed in the House and now face discussion in the Senate.

Three of these bills, it is explained at the Post Office Department, deal with entirely new services which the department proposes to undertake. The other two will cut rates on private postcards and on "transient second-class matter," respectively. All the bills are urged by the Post Office Department.

In particular, it is pointed out that neither Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, nor Joseph Stewart, executive assistant to Mr. New, recommended the original increases involved when postage on private postcards was raised from one to two cents, nor in the even heavier increases on transient second-class matter, namely, magazines and newspapers remailed after receipt.

A tendency to blame the Post Office Department for these increases and the loss of revenue following them, has been noticeable and is entirely unwarranted, according to all the official testimony submitted in the committee hearings before Congress. In Mr. New's annual report for the fiscal year of 1926 he said, in part:

Plea on Second Class Matter

"The criticism and dissatisfaction caused by the increased rate on what is known as transient second-class matter consisting of newspapers and periodicals mailed by the general public to which reference was made in the last annual report, has continued.

"As pointed out in that report, formerly the flat rate of one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof, or, in effect, approximately four cents a pound, was applicable regardless of distance or zone, while under the new law, the rate is two cents for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces up to eight ounces for all distances, and the fourth class or parcel post pound rates for weights exceeding eight ounces, thus making an increase of almost 400 per cent in some instances.

"This heavy increase is more than the traffic can bear, and consequently there has been a great falling off in the volume of the mailings of this character. Legislation reducing this rate to 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance was recommended.

"Although a bill providing for such rate was reported by the special joint sub-committee of Congress it was not enacted into law. The suggestion for legislation in this respect, included elsewhere in this report, is therefore renewed."

Mr. Stewart, in a memorandum to the Postmaster-General, Nov. 6, 1926, brought out that the drop in revenue on this type of mail was due to the increased rate upon it. This rate was not one that the Postoffice Department recommended, but it was arrived at by Congress.

Mr. Stewart said: "The reduced revenue from second-class transient matter is obviously due to the increase in rate from 1 cent for each four ounces to 2 cents for each two ounces up to eight ounces and parcel-post zone rates on parcels of such matter weighing in excess of eight ounces."

The recommendations of Mr. New and Mr. Stewart in the matter of reduced rates are now incorporated in the five bills before the Senate, which are, in brief, as follows:

1. Reduction in rates of transient second-class matter to 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
2. Reduction in rate of private postcards from 2 cents to 1 cent.
3. Authorization for transmission of business reply cards, the return postage of not more than 2 cents to be paid by original mailer when replies are returned.
4. Extension of special delivery service to parcels when labeled "Special Handling" and on which extra postage is paid.
5. Collection of penalty charge on first-class mail that is sent without sufficient postage.

On Dec. 20 these five bills were introduced in the House and were immediately passed without rollcall, so that they are now before the Senate. No action was taken on the disputed issue of a reduction in second-class postal rates for transportation of daily newspapers and periodicals on which the joint sub-committee had failed to agree. It is the intention of the sponsors of this latter proposal, which does not meet with the approval of the Postoffice Department, to try to force it as an amendment to one of the five bills in the Senate.

AMERICAN RUBBER PROSPECT OUTLINED

PARIS, Dec. 29 (AP)—The American rubber market can be freed from foreign domination within from seven to 10 years. This assurance was given yesterday by Harvey S. Firestone Jr. upon his return from a three-months' inspection of the Firestone Company's newly acquired 1,000,000-acre plantation in Liberia.

Five years must elapse before the plantation can begin to yield crude rubber sap, he said, and it will not cut an important figure in the world market until from two to five years later. When in full operation, however, the plantation will produce 200,000 tons of crude rubber as against the average American annual consumption of 50,000 tons.

SHIFTING OF DUTIES ASKED

Renton Whidden, State Representative, of Brookline, filed with the Clerk of the House this afternoon a resolve calling for the establishment of a special unpaid commission to determine what functions of county officers may be transferred to existing state officers or bodies to the benefit of the public good. The commission would consist of three persons to be appointed by the Governor.

MR. ROOT LAUDS WILSON IDEALS

President's Service to Peace Recalled in Observances of His Anniversary

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Prominent admirers of Woodrow Wilson were newly on record today in praise of the Democratic war President, with only one voice raised in dissent against the award of the second Wilson peace prize to a former Republican Secretary of State.

Elihu Root today was in possession of a bronze medal and $25,000 given by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation here at a dinner commemorating Wilson's seventieth birthday, in recognition of Mr. Root's share in the foundation of the World Court.

The presentation was made last night in the presence of Mrs. Wilson, and in accepting the award, Mr. Root praised Mr. Wilson's work in founding the League, and declared that the United States has allowed "prejudice to misrepresent its true heart through its attitude toward the League."

Formation of League

"The repercussions of our domestic strife seem to have prevented the effectiveness of our noblest impulses," he said. "The League was formed, not against the United States, but out of friendship for this Nation."

Norman H. Davis, president of the foundation, presented the 10-inch medal in recognition of "meritorious services in the cause of world peace through international justice."

"The growing prestige of the World Court and its success in preserving peace through the settlement of international questions of a justiciable character," said Mr. Davis, "have demonstrated the importance of the services Mr. Root rendered in 1920."

Down in Spartanburg, S. C., the award was criticized by John Gary Evans, formerly Governor and head of the pro-Wilson South Carolina delegation that helped nominate Mr. Wilson in 1912.

"They gave Root the foundation medal when they knew he had signed the paper saying it was for the best interests of the League for the voters to support Harding," Mr. Evans declared at a Wilson anniversary dinner.

Commends War Record

In Chicago, Henry Morgenthau, formerly Ambassador to Turkey, made a Wilson dinner the occasion to plead for the country to return to the ideals of Wilson.

"When Wilson entered the war, he managed it wisely," said Mr. Morgenthau. "Our army did not contain one political general. No war in our history was ever pursued with such amazing efficiency and with so little graft."

James Hamilton Lewis, dedicating a Wilson memorial in Danville, Ill., called the war President "the earth's modern crusader for peace," and declared that European nations had repudiated the Wilsonian principles for which America made every sacrifice.

In Louisville, Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, declared that the peace-loving, war-weary nations of Europe believe in the League and that the isolation policy of the United States is forcing it into a subordinate rôle in every movement for world betterment.

He said that in some League activities "we have grudgingly participated for very shame at having no hand in world enterprises approved by the common opinion of mankind."

Reveals Wilson Ambition

William Allen White, Kansas editor, said in part at a Washington dinner: "Woodrow Wilson trumpeting the world to righteous peace remains today America's greatest payment to civilization."

Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College and former publisher, revealed in Winter Park, Fla., that Wilson's great unfilled ambition was to write a history of democracy.

"He never wrote the history of democracy, but he has made enough democracy to keep the whole tribe of historians busy for a century to come," commented Mr. Holt.

The war President's birthplace, Staunton, Va., joined in the birthday celebrations with the Rev. Mr. A. M. Fraser, who holds the Presbyterian pastorate held by President Wilson's father when the war leader was born, presiding over the exercises.

ITALIAN PRESSURE LESS IN SOUTH TYROL

Two Austrian Newspapers Reappear in German

By Wireless

VIENNA, Dec. 29—Signor Mussolini's apparent lightening of the pressure on Austrians living in South Tyrol by making a separate province about the capital of Bozen and permitting the reappearance of two Austrian newspapers in German is regarded here with great satisfaction.

The leading Vienna newspaper, the Neue Freie Presse, commenting on the new situation in South Tyrol, probably speaks for all Austrians when it says it hopes these steps of Signor Mussolini presage better times for the South Tyroleans.

The needless and forceful denationalization of these Austrians, which has been the Fascist policy for the last two years, has aroused bitterness on this side of the Brenner Pass. Signor Mussolini's action is, therefore, appreciated, and it may indicate the turning point of the Italian attitude toward Austrians and hence toward Germans. It may mean the beginning of a fresh Italo-Teutonic friendship.

BIG NEWSPAPER COMBINE PLANNED

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 29—"The biggest newspaper combine of all time" will come into being, says the Independent Daily News, if rumors based on the increased price of newspaper shares have any substance. "For a certain group of newspapers," the News adds, "a price between £12,000,000 and £18,000,000 is talked of." The same journal publishes a denial from Lord Burnham that he is considering an offer for the Daily Telegraph.

The two chief newspaper combines here now are the Daily Mail Trust, which includes the Evening News, controlled by Lord Rothermere, and the Allied Newspapers, Limited, including the Sunday Times and others associated with name of Sir William Berry.

Loop Traffic: Into the 35 blocks of Chicago's famous loop section come 314,000 vehicles daily, according to a recent survey. Of these only 12,000 are horse-drawn, and it is proposed to bar them.

DEGREES ASKED IN JOURNALISM

Council to Study Plan for Graduate Work — Language Report Given

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 29 (Special)—Mastery of a single foreign language was recommended by a majority of the graduates of various schools of journalism answering a foreign language survey now in progress and presented to the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism by A. L. Stone of the University of Montana, re-elected secretary-treasurer of the organization.

Only 148 of the 578 graduates reporting stated that their attainments in foreign languages were adequate to their needs. More than half had pursued two languages and some as many as four. French, Spanish and German predominated, but various other languages were represented, including Russian and Japanese. Non-journalistic subjects found of most value by these graduates were English, economics, history, sociology and French, in the order named.

Study of Social Sciences

Lawrence W. Murphy of the University of Illinois presented a plan for a doctorate in journalism, to require two years of resident graduate study followed by a year of approved work on a newspaper or magazine. No action was taken on the proposal, but the Council on Education for Journalism was instructed to study the situation and report next year a comprehensive plan for graduate work.

The entire subject was the theme of much informal discussion centering chiefly on the questions whether graduate study should prepare primarily for teaching or for professional journalism and whether the social sciences or journalism proper should absorb the major part of the graduate student's time.

Changes in Constitution

The association revised its constitution, making various changes. The membership, which previously had been open to institutions in the United States and Canada, was restricted to the United States. No Canadian institution has ever applied for membership.

Prof. Leon N. Flint, chairman of the department of journalism of the University of Kansas, was elected president of the association, which is composed of 18 institutions offering professional preparation for journalism.

John L. Brumm, of the University of Michigan, was elected vice-president. Members of the Council on Education for Journalism comprise Willard G. Bleyer, University of Wisconsin; Charles P. Cooper, Columbia University; Eric W. Allen, University of Oregon; J. S. Meyers, Ohio State University, and Walter Williams, University of Missouri.

ITALY RESTRICTS WOMEN TEACHERS

ROME, Dec. 29 (AP)—Women are excluded from the ranks of teachers of literature, history and philosophy in secondary and college preparatory schools by order of the Ministry of Public Education. The step was taken, the Ministry explains, to check the invasion of the schools by women, which it is felt is hurtful to the rising generation of young men.

"The task of Fascist secondary schools," it is stated, "is based on the idea of bringing the country's youth into proper knowledge of the men prominent in the spiritual, political and social movements of history, and this task is fulfilled inefficiently and colorlessly if the teacher is not inspired and animated by strong virile sentiment capable of stimulating the spirit of the pupils."

SWARAJISTS NOT TO TAKE OFFICE

Opposition to Government Urged Till National Demand Is Granted

By Wireless

BOMBAY, Dec. 29—The Indian National Congress, in annual session at Gauhati, after long deliberation, has defined its program of work in the legislatures and the country during the coming year.

The congress accepted a resolution, moved by Motilal Nehru, regarding the council program. Swarajists are asked not to accept an office in the gift of the Government, but to oppose the formation of ministries by other parties until, in the opinion of the congress, a satisfactory response has been made by the Government to the national demand. The Swarajists will throw out all proposals for legislative enactments for consolidating the powers of the bureaucracy, but will move resolutions in support of measures necessary to the growth of the national life.

Mr. Nehru declared that so long as political prisoners were not released the Swarj Party could not be dipposed even to entertain proposals for the acceptance of office. A constructive program for work in the country includes the education of people to their political rights, the promoting of intercommunal unity, the removal of untouchability, the ameliorating of the conditions of the suppressed classes, and the removal of the drink and drug evil. It will also include the capture of local bodies, the organization of villages and the general advancement of the national, economic, industrial, and commercial interests of the country.

The independence resolution was lost and the last majority resolution, making reference to the disposition of former Maharaja Nabha, was dropped at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi, who declared that the congress must not interfere in the native states' questions.

The congress this year was attended by more than 10,000, including 4000 delegates from the different provinces.

BRITISH COLUMBIA STIRRED BY LIQUOR DISCLOSURES

Demand for Drastic Reform Follows Investigation Into Campaign Contributions—Legislature May Act in January

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—British Columbia's pioneer government control liquor system, which has been widely imitated in Canadian provinces is shaken by recent revelations before the royal commission investigating the smuggling of liquor from here into the United States. As a result of these disclosures the present liquor system aces a complete overhaul at the coming session of the Provincial Legislature in January. Demand for drastic reform is being voiced in the most powerful newspapers of the Province and by the government's friends in the Legislature.

Testimony before the royal commission on smuggling has shown that both political parties in the Province have received campaign fund contributions from the liquor interests. Two demands will be voiced emphaticaly before the Legislature. The first is that the liquor business be taken out of the hands of the Government and that the officials administering it be responsible not to the Cabinet but direct to the Legislature so that they may be removed from all possible contact with campaign funds. The other is that the investigations started by the smuggling commission be finished by a provincial commission or by a committee of the Legislature so that the public life of the Province may be purged of liquor influence.

This demand was voiced by the Victoria Times, which has been the Government's most consistent supporter. In an editorial which caused a sensation in political circles, the Times said: "It may not be within the power of the Royal Commission to pursue the slimy trail of political campaign contributions by the liquor interests to the end, but it has disclosed enough already to demand drastic remedial action from the Legislature. It has shown out of the mouths of various witnesses that large sums have been paid to political parties, and there can be no doubt the commission has merely touched the fringe of these and kindred subterranean activities. One witness described these payments as protection. What did they protect and what were they expected to protect? If those interests are operating within the law, why should they make political contributions for protection purposes?"

The paper demanded that the liquor administration be removed from Government supervision and made independent of politics.

"It is absurd to pretend that the administration of the liquor law in British Columbia cannot be affected—is not, in fact, affected—by a gift of $100,000 to the campaign funds of political parties," said the Vancouver Province, the largest paper in the Province. "What has been disclosed before the customs commission—it has been literally wrung from the lips of reluctant witnesses—is only a partial confirmaton of that sorry story of corrupton of pubic affairs by the liquor interests, which is common gossip at every street corner. If money is paid for protection, there is protection; and the plain name of this protection is bribery and corruption."

SPRINGFIELD MAN NAMED

Fred G. Howe Jr., who has been elected a vice-president of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, is a native of Springfield and has been in the employ of various gas light interests for nearly 20 years, having entered the service of the Springfield Gas Light Company in 1907. In 1910 Mr. Howe went to the Citizens' Gas Light Company of Quincy, where he remained until 1917, following which he served two years in the World War. He entered the employment of the Newton & Watertown Gas Light Company in 1919, which did not become a part of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company until later.

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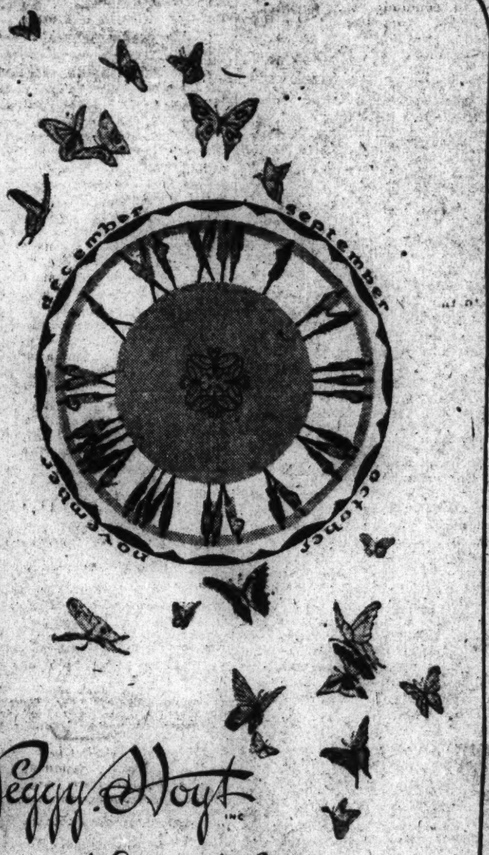

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NEW WOLLASTON GARAGE ADAPTS SPANISH ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

Large Stone Fireplace Is Feature in Rear of Showroom—Walls Are of Plaster and Floor of Red Tile—Fanlight Window Serves Second Story

Although the Spanish type of architecture has come into a wider range of use in recent residential developments in Boston, the embodiment of this style in a garage, such as has recently been constructed at Hancock and Woodbine Streets, Wollaston, is a particularly novel application. The odd style is accentuated by the Spanish decorative plan which embraces the use of such colors as buff and red with trimmings of green and white.

The interior also carries out the Spanish style, plans for which were made by Harold T. Dennison, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a member of the American Institute of Architects. The walls are of rough plaster and the floor is constructed of red tile. At the rear of the artistically designed showroom which fronts on the sidewalk is a huge stone fireplace.

Directly over the showroom is a private office and storage accessory room. A large fanlight serves as a window at the front end of the upper story which, being only about one-third as wide as the first story, is set in the center.

The front of the second story has been constructed in semi-circular lines which conform to those of fanlight in the center. The walls of the exterior are of brick with a covering of waterproof cement plaster, over which has been applied stucco. The walls are painted in buff, which has a tinge of orange. The roof is of red Spanish tile.

The garage is located on 7000 square feet of land, which is economically divided so as to provide room for a gasoline filling station in the area of a triangle formed by constructing the main portion of the garage on one side of the lot and building an extension along the rear of the lot. There is storage space for 30 cars and a shop which will accommodate six.

John T. Burns & Song report the following sales:

Lester D. Brett of Swampscott has sold to Walter Carlo a large tract known as the Whittemore Estate, on Bellevue, Howard and Summit Streets, Mount Ida, Newton. The property comprises 11 lots of high grade land in the single residence zone, also a large building used by the Whittemore's for a garage. The total valuation of the estate is $28,000. Property at 78 Circuit Avenue, Newton Highlands, a two-family frame house with 9000 feet of land, and valued at $12,000, has been sold by Catherine Prince to George M. Miller who purchases for occupancy.

George F. Gavin conveys to George B. Cameron a lot situated on the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Melrose Street, Auburndale, known as lot 7, containing about 5000 feet and value at $2000.

Lucy R. Ferguson and Oliver G. Ricketson Jr. have conveyed to Alice L. Frost title to the residential property at 91 Mt. Vernon Street, near Louisburg Square, consisting of 1809 feet of land, taxed on $16,200, and a four-story, brick house. The total assessed value is $28,500. William C. Codman & Son represented the grantor, and Street & Company the grantee in this transaction. Papers have passed.

The five-story brick building at 22 Blagden Street, Back Bay, has been sold to J. A. B. Shaw. The property is taxed for $53,000, of which $25,300 is on 2530 feet of land.

Plans for the construction of a brick and cast-stone apartment building to be erected at 170 Warren Street, Brighton, have been submitted to Irving Zeiman by Silverman, Brown & Heenan, architects. It will cost approximately $60,000.

The Charles E. Howe Company reports the following sales:

Catherine M. Conley has sold her single house at 127 Trowbridge Street, Cambridge, to LeRoy C. Thompson. There are 3500 feet of land assessed on $2100, and the building is assessed on $6300.

Everett J. Holmes purchased a three-family house at 80 Franklin Street, Somerville, for investment. The land contains 3000 feet and is assessed on $700, and the buildings on $3000. Eugene Miller gave title.

The two-family house at 90-92 Melrose Street, Arlington, has been sold for P. J. Driscoll to M. S. Thomajian for a home and investment. There are 5199 feet of land, valued at $1500, and the building at $11,000.

Otis B. Currier has sold his property at 111 Westbourne Terrace, Brookline, to Jean C. Foster. This property consists of 4813 feet of land and a three-family frame house. There are $1900 assessments on the land and $10,500 on the building.

Gertrude M. Walker has sold her two single houses at 18 and 18-A Brown Street, Cambridge, to Frederick W. C. Lieder. There are 6000 feet of land. The land and buildings are valued at $9000.

About 15,040 feet of land being Lot 5 on Intervale Road, Chestnut Hill section, Newton, has been sold to Arthur F. Baker, who purchases for additional ownership in adjoining land. Vincent E. Squiers gives the title. This land is valued at 35 cents a foot.

Something Different in Garage Building

Wollaston Structure Follows Spanish Decorative Plan.

SEED POTATO YIELD SHOWS DECIDED GAIN

Total Production in Northwest Set at 5,515,278 Bushels

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Dec. 29 (AP)—The New England Crop Reporting Service reports an 11 per cent gain over last year in total production of certified seed potatoes in the northeastern competitive region. With a cut of 4 per cent in acreage that passed final field inspection, there was a gain of 15 per cent in yield per acre, the report says.

Total production for the region was estimated at 5,515,278 bushels, field run, compared with 4,960,168 for 1925. Maine reported 6655 acres passing final inspection and Prince Edward Island 7596. The average yield of all varieties was 345 bushels in Maine and 325 in Prince Edward Island. New Brunswick, with 51 per cent as much acreage and production as in 1925, reported an estimated production of 322,455 bushels from 1195 acres. New York had an estimated total of 225,243 bushels. Vermont, Nova Scotia, and New Hampshire were minor units in the region.

The report said that the season in New York and Maine was "none too favorable and the harvesting period was distinctly unfavorable, resulting in considerable disqualification and losses from rot, ill shape and unsatisfactory sizes."

VARIOUS INTERESTS JOINING IN THE MOVE TO KEEP MILLS

Business Men, Employees and Local Governments Are Co-operating With Manufacturers of Cotton Products in Massachusetts

Greater co-operation with manufacturers to keep Massachusetts cotton mills here is being manifested by business men, mill employees and some of the local governments. Faced with the prospect of losing their principal industries because of high taxes, restrictive legislation and similar disadvantages to the manufacturer a number of towns are beginning to assist mill managements.

Tax reductions are being considered in Ware as the result of the postponement of a plan of the Otis Company to abandon that plant. The same situation exists in Palmer, Mass., where another of that company's mills is located. It is expected that the employees will cooperate to the extent of accepting a wage reduction. Greenville, N. H., is reported ready to lower the assessed valuation of the Columbian unit of the Otis Company and the employees there have already voted to accept a wage cut.

Lowell, which has lost hundreds of thousands of dollars in mill pay rolls through the departure of a number of mills, is now seeking to retain what she has, through co-operation with the manufacturers and by trying to give them the favorable treatment which business men feel the situation demands. Mayor Corbett of that city, elected some time ago, promised in his campaign speeches that he would reduce the taxes on industries in Lowell.

New Bedford's tax assessor, Joseph H. Handford, urging a more equitable arrangement of taxation of mills, has suggested to the Association of Massachusetts Assessors a uniform tax rate of "35, $3 or $10 per thousand upon all machinery used in any industry in the Commonwealth" as a part of a plan to enable the New England cotton industry to meet the handicap of competition from the South. He advocates changing the law in order to make the situation such that all the industries of the State will be so certain they have a future that there will be no question but that other industries will come to Massachusetts bringing new business and new development.

The Chicopee Board of Trade has appointed a special tax committee to investigate rates levied by other towns and cities in this State on textile mills with the object of ascertaining whether it is possible for that town to help the Dwight Manufacturing Company to continue its business there.

Offers were received from more than 60 cities and towns in the South by Otis Company when it was first proposed by that corporation to move some of its machinery South and start a new plant there. These offers included such inducements as free sites, tax exemption, cheap power and favorable labor conditions. The invitations were sent from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas. They are similar to those that are constantly being received by other cotton manufacturers in Massachusetts.

Relief From High Taxation Is Urged by Otis Company

WARE, Mass., Dec. 29 (AP)—Urging a relief from excessive taxation by state and town officials and an amendment to the law limiting the hours of daily operation in textile mills as solutions for the problems affecting the Otis Company, Henry K. Hyde, chairman of the Otis Company stockholders' committee, in a letter to Governor Fuller, calls upon the State's Chief Executive to use his power to "formulate state policy" that will secure an alleviation from the high assessments from which the textile mills in general have been suffering.

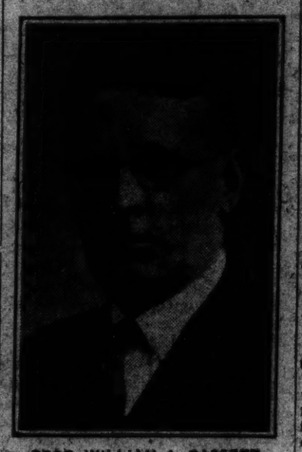
After thanking the Governor for his recently expressed keen interest in the situation here, Mr. Hyde, who is credited locally with inducing the company to postpone action on its proposal to move its mills to the South, points out these three cardinal causes for the condition which nearly resulted in Ware losing its single industry: desire of the locality to indulge in luxuries it cannot afford, which has raised the tax rate even though the valuation of property has remained the same; "social legislation, particularly the law forbidding women to work after 6 p. m., even when they so desire, and the attitude of state tax officials, actuated by an uncontrollable desire to increase value."

Steps to remedy the first of these deterrents to local prosperity have been taken by the town of Ware in the promise of officials to keep down appropriations and thereby lower the tax rate. In remedying the other two, Mr. Hyde asks the Governor's help.

TOBOGGAN SLIDES ERECTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 29 (Special)—Toboggan slides have been erected in Roger Williams and Davis Parks, according to an announcement made by Jeremiah J. Trigge, superintendent of parks. The former is 350 yards in length and the latter 500 yards.

New "Tech" Leader



PROF. WILLIAM A. BASSETT
Head of New Division of Municipal and Industrial Research at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

MAINE POWER PLANT VALUED AT $2,065,000

Lewiston and Auburn Benefit by Gulf Island Project

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 29 (Special)—The state assessors have placed a valuation of $1,850,000 on Lewiston's part of the Gulf Island dam, which the Central Maine Power Company has lately erected on the Androscoggin, and a valuation of $215,000 on the Auburn end. This is a total assessable valuation of $2,065,000 for the entire property, meaning a very considerable increase of the tax revenues of the two cities.

The treasury of the city of Lewiston will be the gainer by $60,000 from this addition to the city's valuation, and Lewiston's state tax will be increased $14,000. As Auburn's share of the dam is assessed for about a ninth of the Lewiston valuation, its tax revenues will be augmented to the extent of $6600, and its state tax will be $1500 of that. In other words, there will be paid in taxes to the two cities, in consequence of this development, $66,600, of which the State will get $15,500.

The $66,000 which will come annually to the treasuries of the two cities means either that the burdens of other taxpayers will be lessened by that amount or that needs felt, and denied for reasons of economy, may be supplied. Either way it is cash in the pockets of the taxpayers of the two communities.

Another project on the Kennebec, just above Bingham, is awaiting development. It is said that this development will cost twice the sum that was spent at Gulf Island. If this be true there will be another item of $120,000 for the public revenues.

WOOD HEEL WORKERS SEEK WAGE INCREASE

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 29 (Special)—The Haverhill Wood Heel Manufacturers' Association seeks a renewal of the present wage schedule for the year beginning Jan. 1, 1927, but the Wood Heel Makers' local of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union asks for a general upward revision and also alterations in the provisions of the working agreement. The increases desired by the union range from 4 to 12 per cent. A mass meeting of the union will be held tonight to take action on the issue.

Commerce and Government to Go on Technical Basis

New "Tech" Division to Apply Engineering Knowledge to Trade and Civic Rule

Organization of a division of municipal and industrial research at Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the application of engineering knowledge to the problems of government, industry, and commerce in the interests of social and economic growth and progress, was announced by Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, president, today.

The division was founded through the generosity of John E. Aldred, New York banker and industrialist, who was one of the first to recognize the need for an organization qualified to investigate the involved problems of community, industrial and commercial activities, and their relation to one another.

The work of the new division is expected to widen the engineering field by giving definite recognition to the important contributions which engineering, economic, and statistical knowledge may make in government administration, social and business life, directly affecting the comfort and convenience of the public.

Undertakings in prospect for the new organization include such important tasks as surveys of industrial development, rail and water transportation facilities, studies of raw materials, products and markets, power facilities, and the serious problem of urban and interurban traffic regulation in relation to the social and business activities of the community.

In its service to governmental units, including states, counties, cities and towns, the division will cover the broad field of public works with problems of city and town planning, traffic regulation, zoning, and the relation of municipal facilities to industrial and social expansion. Solution of these problems, it was pointed out, must be based upon actual surveys or what might be termed community "assays" of actual conditions in each particular case, and it is such surveys the new division will undertake.

The new work will be in charge of Prof. William A. Bassett and a corps of experts. Professor Bassett has had 25 years of experience in municipal engineering. He is a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1901, and in addition to experience in the field of design and construction, has been consultant for numerous governmental units in problems of engineering administrations. In connection with this work while he was an associate on the staff of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, he made investigations in New York State, South Dakota and Virginia and for New Orleans, Camden and Newark, N. J., Charleston, S. C., and Richmond, Va.

JAPAN SOCIETY DEFERS MEETING

Sends Message Through Mr. Saito, Consul General

Mrs. Everett O. Fisk, acting president of the Japan Society of Boston, in the absence of Dr. Edward L. Gulick who reached Constantinople yesterday, announces that the reception planned by the society for next Wednesday evening has been indefinitely postponed on account of the passing on of Emperor Yoshihito.

Of the four hundred invitations sent by Miss Rose Dexter of 400 Beacon Street, where the reception was to be held, 100 were to Japanese students and residents in Boston. The guests of honor were to have been Tsuneo Matsudaira, Japanese Ambassador, and Hinose Saito, Consul General.

The following letter of condolence will be forwarded to Mr. Saito today:

The Japan Society of Boston desires to convey through you its profound sympathy with the Japanese people in this time of deep national sorrow, and trusts that this will be communicated to the Japanese Government.

(Signed) Louis Holman Fisk.
(Mrs. Everett O. Fisk)
Acting President,
Japan Society of Boston.

Officers of the Japan Society of Boston are: Edward L. Gulick, president; Mrs. Everett O. Fisk, vice-president; Prof. T. N. Carver, vice-president; George W. Tupper, secretary, and Albert J. Meserve of the Brookline Trust Company, treasurer.

GREEK FRATERNITY GROWTH IS TRACED

Sigma Alpha Epsilon Founded in Alabama in 1856

More than 300 delegates to the seventieth annual convention of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, National Collegiate Fraternity, at the Copley Plaza Hotel today, heard one of the veteran members of the order trace the growth of the organization from its founding at the University of Alabama in 1856 with a few students to its present large size of 32,500.

The convention's host, the Boston Alumni Association, is seeing that none is neglected at the three-day meeting here. The following committee chairmen are in charge: Charles E. Lawrence, general convention committee; Orra L. Stone, reception committee; Wallace C. Brackett and D. Willard Leavitt, entertainment committee; Luzerne S. Coles, publicity committee; Herbert H. Bennett, finance committee.

The sessions, which opened yesterday with Lauren Forman calling the delegates to order, were devoted to business and reports of committees. At a banquet last night Thomas Z. Lee of Providence acted as toastmaster and Joseph E. Warner and Don R. Almy of New York were speakers.

RAIN AND SNOW RAISE WACHUSETT RESERVOIR

Engineers of the Metropolitan District Commission estimated today that a much-needed raising of the water in the Wachusett reservoir from six inches to one foot will result from the snows and rains of December. If the snow melts for several days a rise of six inches or more is expected. Evaporation prevents more accurate estimates.

With a snowfall of 24.2 inches in December so far, the precipitation lacks but one-tenth of an inch from equaling the record kept in the Boston weather bureau office of December, 1883, when 24.4 inches of snow fell. The 1.7 inches of rainfall yesterday—the equivalent of 17 inches of snow—aided materially the forces of the Boston highway division in the work of snow removal.

RED-TAILED HAWK FOR ZOO

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 29 (Special)—A large red-tailed hawk, with a wing spread of 48 inches, has been shipped from Brattleboro, Vt., to be caged in the Forest Park Zoo here. The hawk represents one of the largest types of the variety seen in this section in recent years. It was caught by Jason E. Bushnell of Brattleboro.

LIEUT. FURLONG TO LECTURE

Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Furlong, artist and explorer, will give an illustrated lecture on "Sahara Lands and Caravans," before the Huntington School at the assembly exercises on Friday morning, Jan. 7. Colonel Furlong is a member of the Royal Geographical Society.

MAINE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION ELECTS

Charles H. Fogg of Houlton Is Made President

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 29 (AP)—Charles H. Fogg of Houlton, publisher of the Houlton Times, was elected president of the Maine Automobile Association by its directors at the annual meeting here yesterday. Mr. Fogg succeeds Hiram W. Ricker of Poland Spring, who has led the association for the past seven years. Mr. Ricker declined re-election. Other officers were re-elected.

Thomas H. McDonald of Washington, chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, and head of the United States delegation to the recent World Road Conference in Milan, Italy, told of the benefits to Maine of highway development, stressing the importance of good roads in enlarging the tourist business.

A $20,000,000 bond issue for the completion of the state highway system, an average increase of $6 a car in motor registration fees, and the transferring from the automobile fees to direct taxation monies of the expenses of the state highway police, the motor vehicle registration bureau of the Secretary of State's office and the state highway department office were outlined by Frank D. Marshall, attorney for the association, as the organization's legislative program. He expressed the opinion that an increase in the gasoline tax would not be desirable at this time.

MAINE ASSESSORS FIX $724,938,295 VALUATION

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 29 (AP)—A state valuation of $724,938,295 for the two coming fiscal years has been fixed by the state assessors, according to their report filed with the Governor and Council. This is an increase of $24,498,990 over the valuation of the past two years.

In regard to proposed reduction in taxes, the assessors urge the importance of keeping activities within ability to pay and of getting the best possible results from the money expended. To try and keep pace with communities or states whose ability to have and pay for is far in excess of Maine, is to invite financial disaster, they point out.

B. U. ALUMNI PLAN MIDWINTER MEETING

Graduates of the Boston University college of liberal arts will gather for their annual mid-winter reunion this evening at the college, 688 Boylston Street, where in Jacob Sleeper hall a banquet will be spread at 6 to be followed by speaking.

Present as guests will be Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, and Mrs. Marsh; Dean William M. Warren of the college, Dean Arthur H. Wilde of the university school of education; Prof. Robert Mason, newly appointed alumni secretary of the university; Professor and Mrs. Joseph R. Taylor, and Prof. Marshall L. Perrin.

MIDDLESEX G. A. R. CONVENES

The annual meeting of the Middlesex County Association of the Grand Army of the Republic was held yesterday in the Hancock Congregational Church in Lexington. Owing to the fact that but 17 members were present, the annual election of officers was postponed until the March Meeting. The Middlesex County Relief Corps Association held its quarterly meeting at the same time, serving dinner to the veterans, which was followed by an entertainment.

CHICOPEE'S NEW THEATER

CHICOPEE, Mass., Dec. 29 (Special)—Work on a projected new $150,000 motion picture and vaudeville theater may start by March 1, if favorable weather permits. Plans have been completed by a Springfield architect for a two-story structure with stores, and negotiations are reported pending for a lease to a theater syndicate operating two Boston theaters.

GRANGE DEPUTIES NAMED

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 29 (AP)—Three new deputies were named at the annual meeting here of the New Hampshire State grange officers. Deputies in 27 out of the 30 districts in the State were reappointed. The three new leaders are Sidney B. Converse, Claremont; Ralph Boynton, East Jaffrey, and Everett Seavey, Portsmouth.

CRANBERRY YIELD IS 741,000 BARRELS

Massachusetts Raises Over Half of Country's Crop

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Dec. 29 (AP)—The Massachusetts cranberry crop for 1926 was estimated at 430,000 barrels in a report issued by the New England Crop Reporting Service. Although 25,000 barrels under the record of 455,000 barrels made in 1914, the Massachusets crop was more than half of the country's high record of 741,000 barrels estimated for the year.

Wisconsin, with an estimated yield of 80,000 barrels, far surpassed her biggest previous record of 55,000 barrels in 1922 and 46,000 each in 1902 and 1919. The Oregon-Washington crop was estimated at 21,000 as compared with 22,000 last year and 14,000 in 1924. New Jersey's crop was reported as 210,000 compared with her record of 241,000 in 1910. The trend of production has been steadily upward in these states as a group, the report said.

The average price to the grocer, based on sales to Dec. 1 and covering most of the crop, was reported as $6.75 per barrel as compared to $11.20 last year and $9.42 in 1924. Prices in New Jersey and Wisconsin appeared to have exceeded those in Massachusetts.

FOUR PRIZE TRIPS GIFT OF THE B. & M.

Members of New Hampshire 4-H Clubs Eligible

DURHAM, N. H., Dec. 29 (Special)—Four prize trips from New Hampshire 4-H Club boys and girls have been received by C. B. Wadleigh, state club leader, from the Boston & Maine railroad. The prizes, which will include two free trips to the first National 4-H Club at Washington and two to Camp Vail at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., were arranged for by Arthur N. Payne, who is in charge of the agricultural and industrial development work of the railroad. The gift is one of the first steps in the railroad's new program of encouraging agricultural development in this section.

The Washington trips will be given to the boy and girl selected by the extension director and state club leader who have the best records in the State for individual project work and for participation in club and community activities.

The Springfield trips will be given to the two boys in the State who do the best and most work in the 4-H forestry project. All phases of forestry work will count to the credit of the members, including seed collection, nursery practice, planting, weeding, thinning and pruning. The boys selected for this trip will probably participate in a New Hampshire forestry exhibit at Camp Vail.

FAIR PRICES URGED FOR ROAD MARKETS

Ten Per Cent Discount on Store Charges Advocated

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 29 (Special)—M. H. Williams of Sunderland, speaking before the Hampden Harvest Club in West Springfield yesterday, urged fairness in the prices made by farmers at roadside stands. He suggested that store prices be discounted 10 per cent at the stands. He emphasized the need of proper grading and marketing procedure in order that the stands may prove a lasting and successful development.

Otis E. Hall, speaking of bank loans to farm boys and girls, said that in seven years the West Springfield Trust Company has loaned $33,000 to more than 500 boys and girls and has never lost a cent on the investment.

Horace A. Moses, president of the trust company, was quoted as saying that the plan has now reached the stage where it is no longer an experiment. Mr. Hall emphasized the fact that the farm boy most needs money to buy equipment to give him a start.

NEW WELFARE BOARD MEETS

The reorganized Board of Public Welfare with seven of the members appointees of Mayor Nichols met this afternoon at the Public Welfare Building in Hawkins Street. Before the members went into the meeting, which was held behind closed doors, it was reported that there was every prospect that Nathan A. Heller, of the Boston Transit Department and acting Overseer of Public Welfare, would be elected acting chairman of the board, thereby complying with the wishes of the Mayor.

Massachusetts Earns 'Share' in Awards at Poultry Show

Poultry fanciers and representatives of famous poultry yards throughout New England and New York State settled down in earnest today to avail themselves of opportunities offered at Mechanics Building during the exhibit of the Boston Poultry Association to exchange technical information and to study the progress of a year in the trade as shown in the several thousand exhibits of poultry, pigeons, rabbits and cavies. And few forgot that more than passing interest attached to the small but interesting and informative showing of silver black foxes from Westminster, Mass.

Massachusetts exhibits earned their share of awards in the judgments of the first day. Charles W. McNear, Ashland, and B. M. Wood, Stoneham, won firsts in the showings of Rhode Island Reds, while Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards secured seconds for hens and cockerels sent in from his champion stocked Westwood farm.

For Boston breeders there were prizes, too. Richard G. Harwood, former athlete of Harvard, and now president of the Boston Poultry Association, secured three blues with Columbian Wyandottes. Charles H. Tyler, Boston, and William A. Hendrickson, Milton, received a majority of prizes for light Brahmas. Endicott P. Saltonstall of Chestnut Hill took high prizes with black Hamburgs, securing six prizes in the four classes apportioned for the breed.

Today poultry fanciers who have bred thoroughbred stock for more than 20 years were guests of the management of the show.

Great interest is taken in the showing of turkeys. John Kriner of Stettsville Penn., who judged these birds as well as waterfowl, said that the turkey classes were the best ever shown in this section. All those offered in competition are of large size and beautiful bronze color. Sixty-nine bronze turkeys are on exhibition, beside a good representation of whites and a few Narragansetts and Bourbon Reds. Another species of the bird is the Lakenvelder, which originated in Holland and whose present progress as a breed is largely due to the effort and labor of German fanciers. The bird resembles a Leghorn and its feathers are a striking combination of pure white and glistening black.

On the cultural side it was pointed out that an essential of the effective poultry house was sunlight which would reach every interior corner at some time during the day. Amateurs are urged not to make the mistake of crowding too many fowls into a house but, instead, to allow four square feet per bird in order to give the birds chance to move about freely and to secure the benefits which are a result of spacious surroundings.

Today was set aside as "Turkey Day" and this evening Roy Argood, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College Extension Service, will discuss the marketing of quality eggs and J. C. Graham, also of the extension service, "New Practices in Poultry Feeding." Tomorrow the Junior Poultry Clubs will have especial exhibits and in the evening Thomas F. Rigg, president of the American Poultry Association will deliver an address on the work of the association.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 7

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WCSH, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)

6 p. m.—Stocks, grain market, weather announcements and news. 6:20—Special farm feature. 7:30—State of Maine talk. 7:50—Miss Pauline Graham, reader. 8—"Harmonizers." 8:30—WEAF saxophone octet. 9—Service Boys.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)

4 p. m.—Happy Stanley and Bert Nickerson. 4:20—Popular selections. 4:30—News flashes. 4:35—Shepard Colonial dance. 5—Visiting your neighborhood playhouse. 5:15—The day in finance. 5—"Kiddies Klub." 6:30—Dinner dance; Lido Venice orchestra. 6:55—Housekeeper. 6:56—Movie news. 7:30—News flashes. 7:35—Weather. 7:36—Program arranged by Greater Boston Federation of Churches; "Squaring Ourselves With the Old and New Year," by Bishop William F. Anderson. 8—Organ recital by Louis Weir. 8:30—Played, "Before Dawn." WNAC players—Jake Blatz, Edward Leader; Corp. Kinney, Ben Hadfield; Maj. Thornton, George Darling; Priv. Sanford, E. Lewis Dunham; Sergt. Ogden, Winfield Knowles. 9—Concert orchestra, direction William F. Dodge. 10—News flashes. 10:05—Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity dance.

Thursday Morning

10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club; Bible reading, the Rev. G. M. Bailey, Roxbury; contralto solos, Mae Black Wells; Marjorie Mills, soprano solos, Al B. Jenkins; Fannie Merritt Farmer's choice recipes by Alice Bradley; violin solos, Helen Studzinska; "Philasophical Recipes," by Winfield Knowles; Jean Sargent. 11:30—News flashes. 11:25 Time and weather. 12 noon—Shepard Colonial luncheon concert.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

4 p. m.—Phil Lerson and his kings of harmony. 5—Klassay Boys. 5:15—Jimmie Russo's orchestra. 5:45—Stock market and business news. 6—News. 6:10—Joe Rines and his orchestra. 6:45—Big Brother Club; Big Brother lighthouse news exchange; Big Brother stock company. 7:30—The Pioneer hour, featuring the Copley players. 8—The well-dressed men. 8:30—Saxophone octet. 9—Troubadours. 9:30—Cruising the air with Bill Harrison. 9:35—Hotel Minerva quartet. 10:05—Joe Rines and his orchestra. 11:05—Radio forecast and weather.

Thursday Morning

7:45 a. m.—Morning watch by Boston Y. M. C. A., the Rev. William E. Gardner, Church of the Messiah. 10—Anne Beddford's half-hour for home-makers. Arthur Hills, tenor; Wilbur Burleigh, accompanist.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Hotel Lenox ensemble. 6:30—Smoked salt talk. 6:35—Bert Dolan's Musical Mirth Makers. 7—Copley-Plaza orchestra. 7:15—Aunt Sammy. 7:30—Radio Nature League, under direction of Thornton W. Burgess. 8—Schumann vocal and instrumental ensemble, presenting Mildred Merrill, contralto; Belle Manscomb, soprano; Sara Ames, 'cellist; Grace Brandon, violinist; Blanche G. Thompson, trumpeter; Grace E. Campbell, accompanist. 9—Ensemble, with station WJZ. 10—Weather.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (284 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—WGY Agricultural Forum. 7:15—News items; weather man. 7:30—Theater program, Rochester, N. Y. 8:15—Studio program from Rochester. 10—Musical program from Syracuse.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 5:30—Joint radiocasting WEAF, New York; "Troubadours"; Moment Musicale; comedy duet.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

6 p. m.—Stock reports and news items. 6:30—Courtesy program. 6:45—WGY agricultural program. 7:30—Program from Rochester, N. Y. 8:15—WEAM, Rochester Opera Company. 10—Musical program from Syracuse, N. Y.

WEAF, New York City, (492 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—United Synagogue of America. 7:30—United States Army Band under the direction of Capt. William J. Stannard, from Washington, D. C. 8—"The Political Situation in Washington Tonight," by Frederic William Wile. 8:15—Salon concert, Tito Coral, baritone. 8:30—Saxophone octet. 9—"Troubadours." 9:30—Moment Musicale. 10—Comey duet. 10:20—"The Sorcerer," by the WEAF Light Opera Company. 11:30—Ben Bernie's orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Reports on all markets. 7—Commodore dinner orchestra. 8—Imperial Imps. 8:30—Watchmakers. 9—"Ensemble." 10:30—Astor orchestra.

WJR, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)

7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Symphony orchestra; soloists. 9—Studio program. 11—Courtesy program. 12—"The Merry Old Chief" and his "Jesters."

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Musical program. 9—Dance program from New York. 10—From WEAF.

WGHP, Detroit, Mich. (270 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert; news digest; United States Radio School; farm market report; children's evening chat. 8—Light opera. 8:30—Concert. 9:30—Instrumental program.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)

6 p. m.—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. 7:15—Talks. 7:30—United States Army Band. 8—Public Auditorium program. 11—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:25—Report on all markets. 8—Syria Shrine Chorus. 9—"Ensemble" from WJZ. 10—R. V. B. Trio.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—"Uncle Kay-Bee." 8:30—Saxophone octet from Beddford's half-hour for home-makers. From WEAF. 9:30—Moment Musicale. 10—From WEAF. 10:30—WEAF Light Opera Company. 11:30—Dance music.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Male quartet. 8—"Joe" McGrath and his orchestra. 8:15—Talk. 8:30—Minerva Rose Chadwin, soprano. 8:45—Alexander Skibinsky, violin. 9:30—Charles Borrelli, songs. 9:45—Frank Cook, old time songs. 10—Orchestra. 11—Cheer-Up Club.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Smithsonian Institution talk. 7—Lee Trio. 7:30—Concert by the United States Army Band. 8—Frederic William Wile. 8:30—Saxophone Octet. 9—"Troubadours." 10—Comedy duet from New York.

WGHB, Clearwater, Fla (266 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 8:30—Citrus report. 8:30—Open house program. 10:30—Dance music.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (411 Meters)

5:15 p. m.—Children's period. 5:45—Live-stock market summary. 6:45—Radio Pioneers' Hour. 7:35—Musical program. 8—New York program, "Troubadours." 8:30—Courtesy program. 9—New York program, entertainment. 10—Weather report and closing grain markets. 10:30—Dance program. 11:30—Organ recital, Eddie Dunstedter.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)

6 p. m.—Symphony orchestra with the Dixie Lanor. 7—Stories for children. 7:15—Mixed quartet. 7:45—Paul Christensen's Fort Des Moines orchestra. 8:10—Kate Miller, whistler; Maude Hughes, pianist; Irene Palmer, pianist. 8:45—Mixed quartet. 9:30—WHO quartet, alternating with Philbreck's Younker orchestra.

WGN, Chicago, Ill. (317 Meters)

6 p. m.—String ensemble. 8—Stage program; organ; orchestra. 9:30—Dance and studio programs.

WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (226 Meters)

6 p. m.—"Billy" Spears, international travel authority. 12—Radio Specialty Club with Coon-Sanders' orchestra.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)

7 p. m.—Miscellaneous vocal and instrumental program. 8:30—Popular program.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

6 p. m.—Supper bell program. 6:30—WLS Sports Club. 6:40—Maurie Sherman's orchestra. 7—May and June. 7:15—Violin and harp duo. 8—Musicians' Club program. 8:30—Oratorio program. 9:30 to 12—Dance program; singers; organ.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

5 p. m.—Robert Visconti's orchestra. 6:20—Farm Bureau Federation talk. 6:40—Robert Visconti's orchestra. 7—Heerman Trio. 9:40—"The Pink of Programs." 10—Johanna Grosse, organ.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

6:25 p. m.—Children's story. 8—Book review. 8:15—Alvin Roehr and his orchestra. 9—Instrumental and vocal program. 12—Popular program.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)

6 p. m.—Market-gram and weather forecast; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; address; music, Jack Riley's orchestra. 8—Ararat Shrine Temple. 9—Program from New York. 11:45—Program from WDAF's plantation studio.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner time organ recital. 6:30—Steindel String Quartet and soloists. 9—Civic organization program. 9:30—"Rudy and Art." 10:15—Dance program by Herbert Berger's orchestra and Harry Lange's dance orchestra.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)

10:45 p. m.—Concert.

FOR RAIL IMPROVEMENT

VICTORIA, B. C. (Speial Correspondence)—The British Columbia Government is arranging to borrow several million dollars for replacements and improvements on its Pacific Great Eastern Railway. The exact amount of the loan will be fixed when engineers report shortly on the needs of the line.

PORTO RICANS LEARNING NEW TRADE METHODS

Welcome Chance to Study in B. U.'s Branch Business College

That Porto Ricans have warmly welcomed the opportunity to study American business methods in their own country, and that there is growing interest in plans for the interchange of students between the University of Porto Rico and American colleges and universities is the statement of Prof. James V. Toner of Boston University, now in Boston to report to Everett W. Lord, dean of the Boston University college of business administration, by whom he was sent to San Juan several months ago to establish the first courses in business administration in Porto Rico.

Dean Lord is director of the new department of business administration of the University of Porto Rico at San Juan, of which his friend, Dr. Thomas E. Benner, is chancellor.

Although the start has been made upon a small scale, so optimistic is Professor Toner after four months in San Juan, that plans for the establishing of a full freshman program, and the development of a four-year course, are already being made for next year. At present, courses in accounting are being given by Professor Toner of the Boston University faculty, and the resources of the college of liberal arts of the university at San Juan are being drawn upon for the balance of this year's program.

Study American Methods

"The Porto Ricans have seized eagerly the opportunity to study American business methods," Professor Toner reported to Dean Lord.

"Both day and evening divisions in business administration have been established, and a total of 100 students have enrolled, 75 in the evening and 25 in the day. Some of them commute as far as 40 miles to attend classes, which is a good proof of their interest, considering transportation facilities.

"The students are about evenly divided into two groups, those who are employees, and those who are either in business for themselves at present or will step into the family businesses upon graduation. The Porto Ricans show intense interest in the four-year degree course, and already three have made all plans to come to this country for the later years of their course. They will come to Boston University, as a matter of fact.

"On the other hand, there is an unrivaled opportunity for American students of foreign trade to study it in Porto Rico, and the development of this interchange of students will be one of the most valuable results of the work we are doing at San Juan.

"The Porto Ricans take naturally to the arts. They love poetry, but I have been amazed to see how easily they turn from poetry to ledgers and what good results they achieve in either field."

Retain Spanish Culture

The Porto Ricans, while insistently retaining the culture of their Spanish inheritance, eagerly look forward to the spread of American business methods, according to Professor Toner. They are very hospitable to Americans, and look to them as business authorities, he reported.

"There is not nearly as much 'mañana' in business as there used to be," he declared. "American methods are creeping in. It is a good sign, for it will make living conditions better all around.

"One of the immediate objectives is to secure a building for the department of business administration in the business district, where the business atmosphere can be preserved and where students can conveniently reach classes."

All teaching in the University of Porto Rico is in English, but the moment the classes are over the students immediately drop into Spanish. The students exhibit a strong interest, however, in further study of English—which as a rule they already have fairly well mastered—and in the study of economics. They show a desire to go into the study of modern industrial and commercial life thoroughly. That, apparently, is a big factor in their desire to study in the United States, according to Professor Toner.

There is already much transferring of Porto Rican students to institutions in the United States, especially for the study of law, Professor Toner said. The development of a similar trend for the study of business will result from the new development at San Juan, he expects.

STATLER WIRING AGREEMENT MADE

Requires One Electrician for Every Telephone Workman

Details of an agreement made Dec. 20 between the Statler interests and local union 103 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were revealed in a statement issued last night by union officials stating it was agreed that for every telephone worker placed on the Statler buildings in connection with pulling wires and cables into the hotel there would also be a member of local 103 employed, the men to work in conjunction with each other in this class of work. There are 20 of each at work now.

The statement was issued following the action of Judge William C. Wait of the Supreme Court who stayed the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission order for the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to install service in the hotel and office building. The statement said, in part:

"This arrangement was agreed to so as to assist tenants now occupying offices and others who are expected to move in with the new year and who have had to vacate their present offices, owing to termination of leases . . . and was made with the full knowledge that the appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Public Utilities Commission by the telephone company would be acted upon by the full bench of the Supreme Court during the first week of the new year." The union added it was "willing to settle the controversy for all time."

Sports Devotees Are Quebec-Bound

300 in Tozier Party Headed for Chateau Frontenac and Outdoor Frolics

Nearly 300 winter sports enthusiasts, shepherded with their impedimenta of skis, snowshoes and skates by Dr. A. M. Tozier of Winchester, left Boston this afternoon shortly after 3 o'clock over the Boston & Maine and Canadian Pacific Railroad lines for Quebec, where they will conduct the program of recreation for which Dr. Tozier's parties have been famous now for several years.

The suburbs and Greater Boston contributed a considerable proportion of those making up the party, but many came from Connecticut and Rhode Island, bound in interest to the annual event by previous association or by reports which have spread concerning previous successful adventuring for three or four days in the north country.

Upon arrival at the Chateau Frontenac tomorrow the usual semiserious contests typical at the Quebec playground will begin. A masquerade on New Year's Eve, ventures on the Chateau's famous toboggan slide, rides in the sleighs of the French citizenry in the old garrisoned city, excursions into the quarters where nothing Anglo-Saxon has crept in to change the complexion of an ancient French town, are all on the program. By noon on Sunday the party will re-embark on the trains which will reach Boston in time for the opening of business on Monday.

Practical Help and Theory Combined in Indian School

Educational and Vocational Training Offered Children of the Tribes—Fits Them for College or Trade

SALEM, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—Indian children under governmental jurisdiction are not only receiving an excellent high school education that enables them to enter an accredited college, but are receiving vocational training that permits them to make a living at a trade at the Salem Indian School at Chemawa. Vocational and educational training is equally divided during the school day and the standard four-year high school course completed in the regular period.

There are this year nearly 1000 students now enrolled, the largest class in the history of the school. With the exception of New Mexico and Arizona, all states west of the Mississippi River are represented, with the heaviest enrollment coming from the coastal and mountain states. Every Indian tribe in the United States has been represented at one time with the exception of the Navajo tribe.

Fully equipped machine shops for general garage work and wagon repairing, blacksmithing, carpentry, printing, tailoring, plumbing, shoe and harness making, electrical and steam engineering give the boys a wide range from which they may select the particular trade in which they are interested. A complete dairy barn and farm equipment gives the boys practical experience, while livestock is also featured. Fruits, vegetables, and grains used by the school are grown under the supervision of an experienced agriculturist, while the boys operate the school's prune drier.

All branches of home economics are available for the girls, with nursing, domestic arts, rug making, fancy work, practical sewing, and millinery attracting the greater number of students. All of the girls, regardless of the financial status of their families, make their own clothing and preserve the fruits grown by the boys for use in the school. Special attention is given to quality preserving for fruits used in formal dinners designed and served by the junior and senior girls.

One of the most interesting places on the grounds is known as the "Wigwam," an addition to the residence occupied by Mrs. L. F. Brickell, head of the home economics and domestic arts department. The building was built by the boys from the carpentry department, and is of all-Indian design and equipment. More than 100 different shades are in the room, while all the draperies were designed and made by the girls. Lampstands are also the product of the wood-working department, as are the tables and chairs. Some iron work from the foundry and machine shop, where the boys are also taught toolmaking, is used. It is in the "Wigwam" that the girls are taught the correct method of setting tables for small or large gatherings, balanced menus and of model serving.

Illinois Academy of Fine Arts

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Dec. 27

MOST significant in constructive plans of the year is the recognition of the Illinois Academy of Fine Arts which has been launched under the auspices of the Illinois State Museum at Springfield, the capital city, midstate, and welcomed by the Governor and state officials. Ten years ago, the Civil Administrative Code expanded the scope of the State Museum to include the fine arts in its interests. To realize this waiting opportunity, Dr. A. R. Crook, Ph.D., chief of the museum, invited the Illinois Academy exhibition of works by living artists, native or long time resident in the State, to dedicate an art gallery in the new State Museum. This has been placed on view and is being visited by travelers from adjacent towns, as well as the citizens of Springfield itself.

Historically, the idea of an All-Illinois Art Association originated in the State Federation of Women's Clubs, whose art committee was awakened by the success of the "Hoosier Salon," under patronage of the Sons and Daughters of Indiana. The American Art Annual records leading American painters and sculptors native to the State and an inquiry for an exhibit brought a generous response to the showing held in Chicago in the autumn. But when the down-state tour was in order, it became evident that the state capital should be the headquarters and the name Illinois Academy of Fine Arts had its significance.

The founder and president of the Uptown Chicago Civic Music Association, J. F. Cornelius, having foresight, was elected chief executive, and to his board of directors came representatives from every leading art society, the State Historical Society, Library Extension bureaus and the State University to support the plans in which not only Chicago, but Cairo on the Ohio River, Aurora, Joliet, Batavia and Freeport were contributing factors.

A special train from Chicago carried many of the 275 exhibitors to the formal opening of the exhibition of 350 works of art, representing the conservative and the radicals, who had passed the two juries of selection. The genuine interest inspires a belief that the Academy of Fine Arts has a mission and a future of success. It affords the first large opportunity of artists in inland cities in this section of the Mississippi Valley to meet a public.

Among the painters are men who have won honors at the National Academy of Design and have recognition in the Pennsylvania Academy, such as Martin E. Hennings and Victor Higgins, who represent the Taos school, and Rudolph Ingerle and Krafft of the Ozarks and Carolina mountain landscapes. Pauline Palmer, represented in the National Academy this winter, and Anna Lynch and Carolyn Tyler, who are among the leaders in miniature painting in their National Society, are conspicuous. The painter-engravers have a notable showing of woodcuts and etchings, the Chicago Society of Etchers (which is international) contributing excellent material. The sculptors assemble around Lorado Taft's model of Lincoln the Youthful Lawyer, of which the bronze now under way will be erected at the University of Illinois as a gift of a citizen of Urbana.

Owing to its liberal platform, the first exhibition of the Illinois Academy is as it should be, liberal in its points of view. At the same time it is high-minded, and the elements of beauty and aspiration are pervading. The Art Association of Springfield, which founded Edwards House for exhibits and directs art teaching in the public schools, long ago prepared the public for the cordial welcome to this movement. At the end of January the Illinois Academy of Fine Arts will send the exhibition to several cities, including Decatur and Champaign-Urbana—the University of Illinois.

Painters of original ideas and execution attract viewers to the Chicago Galleries Association. Minnie Harms Neebe, painting in full sunlight her discoveries of transmuted color in landscape and gardens and on the shimmering summer seas, fills a gallery with gaiety. Her sketches in oil, having the dignity of pictures of importance, are the fruits of summers at Saugatuck, Mich., and on the shores of Cape Cod. To her landscapes and paintings of flowers Mrs. Neebe has added portrait work, that difficult art in which the objective must take on individuality.

William S. Schwartz, a musician, who for some time has given strange pictures to annual Chicago displays, has a world of independent thought. He describes himself in his catalogue as a "decorative modernist." Gifted in imagination, practiced as a portrait painter, Mr. Schwartz exhibits canvases of unusual interest. An effective painting of still life, the pottery figures of the warrior's horse and a dragon in dull green is masterly. The canvas was purchased by the "Commission for the Encouragement of Local Art" to be hung in the circulating gallery designed for the public schools of this city.

METROPOLITAN LIFE DIVIDENDS

More than $22,000,000 in dividends will be paid in 1927 to industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, exceeding the amount paid in 1926 by $5,500,000.

CUT IN GAS AND ELECTRICITY RATES SOUGHT BY MR. SHATTUCK

Legislator Favors State Inquiry to Determine Whether Declining Costs Justify Reduction—Questions Method of Issuing New Stock

Lowering of rates on electricity and gas furnished by Massachusetts public utilities is sought by Henry L. Shattuck, Representative from Boston, in a bill filed yesterday for consideration in the Legislature.

Mr. Shattuck believes that declining costs of operation and capital over the last few years justify a reduction in charges which would share these benefits with the consumers, and he proposes to empower the public utilities department to determine whether this is actually the case and to make rate reductions if it finds them justified.

In a statement accompanying the bill, the Representative points out that indications of very large earnings by gas and electric companies are contained in the many increases of dividends, extra dividends, and stock issues of recent years.

1920 Rates in Force

He adds that these earnings have been made upon rates which have remained practically stationary since 1920 while prices of fuel and other commodities, as well as interest rates necessary to attract new capital, have been considerably reduced and economies have been effected in methods of manufacture. "Such reductions in rates as have been made appear to have fallen far short of what might reasonably have been expected in view of the lower cost of production," he says.

In addition to this question of reasonableness of earnings, Mr. Shattuck calls attention to a situation in connection with new stock issues which seems to add new complications to the problem of fair rate making. The present system, he says, appears to have a tendency for progressive increases in dividend rates, and corresponding increases in market values of the utilities stocks.

Since it is of utmost importance to the public to avoid inflation of the basis upon which a fair return to the investor is to be calculated, the issuance of new stock under these conditions raises a very serious dilemma, Mr. Shattuck says.

The Stock Dilemma

He outlines the situation thus:

"In order to get the new money needed at lowest cost to the public the stock must be put out at a figure close to current market quotations, which under the existing conditions may be based on an unreasonable rate of dividends and earnings. By so doing, however, the stockholders who subscribe at that figure have a certain equity in claiming that nothing should be done to reduce their return.

"But if this claim is admitted, it follows that all previously outstanding stock—a large part, if not all, of which was subscribed at a much lower market level and on the basis of a much lower market return—must gratuitously be given the same treatment, for there is no method under existing law by which the shares issued at $25 can be treated differently from those issued at $100 or more.

"If we permit new stock to be issued at par of $35 when it is selling at $100 or more, and paying dividends of 25 per cent on par, we are permitting new capital to be raised at an unconscionable cost to the public. There must be some way out of this vicious circle, fair alike to the public and to the investor."

Freedom From Competition

Concerning the large earnings of utility companies, Mr. Shattuck calls attention to public privileges which are granted to the companies, such as freedom from competition, use of public ways, and the right of eminent domain.

"In return for these privileges," he says, "the gas and electric light companies should give service at the lowest cost consistent with such earnings as are necessary to yield a fair return on actual investment, honestly made and prudently managed, and as will enable them to raise at low cost such additional capital as may be needed from time to time.

"More than that they should not have. But more than that many of these companies, at least, will humanly seek, and retain, if permitted to do so. I qualify this statement because some companies show a much more enlightened liberalism in their public relations than others.

Capitalizing Present Earnings

"Recently, stocks have been bought for control at inordinate prices by holding companies which seek to capitalize the large earnings of the present period, and there is danger that the operating companies will be milked to support dividends on swollen holding company capitalization.

"Many of the dividend and price increases to which I have referred were reasonable and proper, either because dividends previously paid were subnormal by reason of wartime costs or other factors, and, in the case of increased market prices, because of the response of market prices to the lower return on invested capital, or for other justifiable causes. But, looking at the picture as a whole, I cannot but believe that the time is ripe for lower rates.

"I hope that the companies themselves will welcome the inquiry and, recognizing the public and privileged character of the service which they perform, will co-operate in furnishing facts and constructive suggestions in making such rate revisions as justice requires. This is the course of statesmanship."

United of Springfield Welcomes Investigation

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 29 (AP)—Commenting today on the legislative bill filed yesterday by Representative H. L. Shattuck of Boston, which calls for a review of rates of gas and electric light companies of the State with a view to the possibilities of reduction, Walter L. Mulligan, president of the United Electric Light Company of this city, one of the companies especially mentioned by Representative Shattuck, said that his company would welcome a fair and judicious investigation in the belief that it would tend to clear the air and set right many misunderstandings by the public of light rates.

Mr. Mulligan said that owing to premiums set upon stock issues by the state authorities the net dividend has not been over 7½ per cent in recent years. The company's surplus, he said, is invested in plant equipment and tends to increase the quality of service given.

Officials of the Springfield Gas Light Company who could be reached declined to comment on the Shattuck bill.

MILL STRIKE IS ENDED

EAST WARREN, R. I., Dec. 29 (AP)—A one-week strike of 500 operatives in the Parker Cotton Manufacturing Mills here over the refusal of two Fall River weavers to join the local union was ended with the announcement that the two men had agreed to join the union. The workers returned to the mills today.

LECTURE FOR CHILDREN

Prof. George H. Barton will give two illustrated lectures at the Cambridge Museum for Children, 5 Jarvis Street, next Sunday afternoon at 3 and 3:30 o'clock. Professor Barton has lived in Hawaii for several years.

Losers and Winners Eat Malden 'Crow'

Governor Fuller Is Guest of Honor at Annual Assembly Feast After Election

Governor Fuller was the guest of honor at the annual "Crow" supper last night under the auspices of the Deliberative Assembly of Malden in the State Armory at Malden. Nearly 400 members attended.

The Governor spoke humorously of the tradition of the association's "crow" dinner following city elections adding that the organization had done good work for Malden.

Enjoying the feast and the speaking, and sitting side by side at the tables were the successful and defeated candidates in Malden's recent municipal election, for that is the tradition of the "crow" dinner, and thus for years have the memories of failure at the polls been tempered with the good fellowship of the feast.

Other speakers were Maj. Thomas Walsh, who appeared for his brother, David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts; Judge E. LeRoy Sweetser, toastmaster; Thomas S. Rich, alderman and president of the association; John D. Dever, Mayor; A. B. Sweezey, former alderman; the Rev. Roy L. Minich, pastor of the First Congregational Church; the Rev. W. Quay Rosselle, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Harvey L. Boutwell, member-elect of the Governor's Executive Council.

CHAMPLAIN BRIDGE SITE RECOMMENDED

Chimney Point-Fort Frederick Location Favored

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 28 (AP)—The Lake Champlain bridge commission decided unanimously yesterday that the proposed bridge across Lake Champlain, linking the states of New York and Vermont, should span the lake between Chimney Point, Vt., and Fort Frederick, N. Y.

The joint commission to study the subject of the proposed bridge was appointed by the legislatures of New York and Vermont two years ago. Since its creation it has made an exhaustive investigation of sites, engineering and constructional difficulties, and cost.

The decision in favor of the Chimney Point-Fort Frederick location was reached at a meeting of the commission at the office of State Engineer Roy G. Finch, here, and was characterized by the commission as "the most logical and practical from an engineering standpoint and cost of construction."

The estimated cost of the structure is $868,000. Recommendation will be made to the legislatures of both states that the construction be authorized; that the cost be apportioned on a basis of 60 per cent for New York and 40 per cent for Vermont and that tolls be levied until sufficient money has been collected to retire the bonds and pay all interest charges, after which the bridge will become the joint free property of both states.

SALVATION ARMY COUPLE HONORED

Public farewell exercises in honor of Col. W. A. McIntyre, for six years commander of the Salvation Army in New England, and Mrs. McIntyre, will be held in Tremont Temple this evening prior to their departure for Atlanta, Ga., to command the new southern territory. Among the representatives of the Salvation Army will be Richard Holz, New York commissioner and secretarial chief of the eastern territory, who will preside.

With Colonel McIntyre will go Major and Mrs. Robert Young, and Staff Capt. James Asher and Mrs. Asher. Major Young will be the territorial finance officer for Colonel McIntyre while Captain Asher will be special efforts secretary in the southern territory. Col. Stephen Marshall, who will succeed Colonel McIntyre as New England commander, will formally assume the office within two weeks.

LARGE CAST STARS IN "SNOW MAIDEN"

More than 100 persons took part in the production of "Snow Maiden," a Russian fantastic drama, given under auspices of the Women's Municipal League of Boston and Community Service of Boston, Inc., at Jordan Hall last evening. It is to be repeated tonight. The players were elaborately costumed. Miss Louise James took the title part.

The drama was accompanied by the Grigorieff Chorus under the direction of the Rev. Jacob E. Grigorieff, rector of the Russian-Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity. Started two years ago, the chorus has become well and favorably known through the excellence of its work.

COUNCIL DEMOCRATS MAY OPPOSE MR. KEENE

The Democrats in the Boston City Council will hold a caucus on Friday to decide whether they will unite on a candidate for the presidency of that body to oppose Charles G. Keene, Republican, who was elected by a coalition one year ago.

George F. Gilbody sent out the call for the caucus. He proposes choosing a candidate by drawing lots. The latter asserts that he was elected president of the council for two years following the custom of organizing the state Legislature. There are 12 Democrats in the council and 10 Republicans.

PROVIDENCE TO HAVE INDUSTRIAL SURVEY

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 29 (AP)—The Providence Chamber of Commerce has been requested in a resolution passed recently at a joint meeting of its directors and a special committee of local business men, to retain the services of the new division of municipal and industrial research of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to assist in an advisory capacity in a proposed industrial survey of Providence and its environs.

NEW 'GAS' TAX IS ADVOCATED

Mr. Luitweiler Offers Bill Proposing Use of Proceeds by Towns

Collection of a two-cent gasoline tax which, instead of being spent by the State highway division, would be distributed to the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, is proposed in a bill filed today by Clarence S. Luitweiler, Representative from Newton.

The bill is identical with that sponsored by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange except in the matter of distribution of the revenue. It provides that the balance after the cost of collection of the tax shall go back to the cities and towns in the proportion they contribute to the State general property tax.

These funds would be expended by such cities and towns for the enforcement of traffic regulations or motor vehicle laws or for the construction or permanent improvement of public ways within their limits except that in any town which receives in any year a distributive share of less than $1000 may expend such share in such manner as the selectmen approve on highways within their limits.

The Newton Representative also filed a bill amending the Corrupt Practices Act to provide a penalty of $1000 or one year's imprisonment or both for any candidate or other person to publish a circular or cause to be published or circulated any charge against or attack upon the personal character or conduct of any candidate, unless a copy of such charge has been personally served upon the candidate.

It also forbids the making of any such attack within 18 days before an election. The bill, which is similar to a measure introduced in Congress, provides, however, that any answer to a charge or attack that contains only defensive matter shall not be construed to be a charge or attack.

CANADA'S TOURIST TRADE

MONTREAL (Special Correspondence) — Co-operation for a special effort to attract tourists to Quebec next year, Canada's diamond jubilee year, was decided on at a large meeting here of hotel men and representatives of tourists' associations. It was said the tourist trade was worth $400,000,000 to the Dominion last year. The Montreal Tourist Association announced an appropriation on its own account of $40,000.

HOLYOKE PAPERS UNITE

HOLYOKE, Mass., Dec. 28 (AP)—Announcement is made that the Holyoke Telegram and Holyoke Transcript, evening papers, will be merged Jan. 1 under the ownership of William G. Dwight of the Transcript. The Transcript was established nearly 50 years ago and the Telegram in 1898. William T. Dillon is publisher of the Telegram.

GOVERNMENT ASKS LEASE ON AIRPORT

Proposed Five-Year Draft Is to Be Considered

The State Department of Public Works this morning received a proposed draft of a five-year lease under which the United States Government would extend its operation of the Boston Airport from 1932 to 1937 under the lease from the State. Action on the lease will be considered by the Public Works Commission at its next meeting, it is expected, but the State's acceptance of the lease will only be final when approved by the Governor and Executive Council.

While the United States War Department first submitted a lease extending 15 years, the maximum authorized by the Massachusetts Legislature, the Commission on Public Works has deferred action on that lease. It was authoritatively stated this morning that the state commission and the federal officials are in entire accord on the general features of the airport policy.

One phase of the matter which heretofore has not been widely understood is that the only form of lease which the Federal Government offers to take is not in the fullest sense a 15-year or five-year lease, but a lease for one year with the option to renew annually for that length of time. Thus a long-term lease would bind the State, but could not be abrogated at the end of any year so far as the Federal Government is concerned. This is understood to have been one consideration in the statement yesterday by one member of the commission that "the interests of the Commonwealth will be safeguarded," since this member feels that the legal conditions surrounding the use of the field should be left somewhat flexible to adjust themselves to the rate of development of aviation.

TO AID MORGAN MEMORIAL

A mid-winter luncheon is to be given by the Woman's Auxiliary to Morgan Memorial, in Holden and Goodwill Halls, Church of All Nations, on Jan. 12 at 12:30 p. m., in aid of the day nursery and kindergarten, for the financial support of which the auxiliary is responsible. Following the luncheon there is to be an organ recital by Miss Anna Farnsworth, an address by Mrs. Lucy Jenkins Franklin, dean of women at Boston University, and a group of songs by Vincenzo Spolzino.

Mrs. George E. Frost is president of the auxiliary.

LABOR CONDITIONS BETTER

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 29 (AP)—Labor conditions as a whole throughout the State are a little better than they were a year ago John S. B. Davie, State Labor Commissioner, says in his biennial report to the Legislature. The commissioner says there was no serious problem of unemployment in any section of New Hampshire and that serious labor disturbances during the past two years have been few.

FRANCE HONORS BOSTON WOMAN

Mrs. R. W. Lovett Gets Legion of Honor for Work Here During War Days

In recognition of her services as Chairman of the New England division of the American Committee for Devastated France, the Legion of Honor was awarded Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, 7 Fairfield Street, at a ceremony attended by former members of the committee and a few friends at the home of her father, Moorfield Storey, 24 The Fenway, yesterday. The award was made by J. C. J. Flamande, Honorary Counsel of France, acting officially for the French Government.

Mrs. Lovett's work for the French and the Allies during the war, which won for her this distinction, rare among women in the United States, began in 1914 when she took the leadership in Boston in a campaign for disabled French soldiers. She became chairman of the American Committee for Devastated France for the New England States upon the committee's organization in 1918 by Myron T. Herrick, now United States Ambassador to France, Miss Anne Morgan and others. The New England division raised $400,000 for the American Committee's work.

The American Committee for Devastated France, in New England as elsewhere, made a notable record for sustained service, continuing until 1924 its program of social and economic rehabilitation among the civilian population of the Department of the Aisne, France, and leaving behind it under French financing and direction permanent services in various fields of public service.

Mrs. Lovett stated today that she regarded the Legion of Honor as having been conferred upon her only as the official head in New England of the American committee's activities and in recognition of the services rendered by the New England division of that organization.

HYDE PARK BRIDGE ESTIMATES SOUGHT

A resolve requesting the metropolitan planning division to investigate the feasibility of constructing two bridges in Hyde Park was filed with the clerk of the Senate yesterday by Walter E. Wragg, member of the Boston City Council, and will be presented in the Legislature by Senator Thomas H. Bilodeau.

One of the proposed bridges would span the Neponset River and the Midland Division of the New Haven Railroad on Metropolitan Avenue, and the other would cross the Providence Division of the New Haven Railroad at Clarendon Hills Station. This would open the Metropolitan Avenue route from West Roxbury to the Milton line and serve especially the Fairmount Hill section of Hyde Park. The cost is estimated at from $350,000 to $500,000.

SOLOV-HINDS CO.

Specializing in Apparel for Misses and Women

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Examples of Values

DRESS COATS

	Now
Light Brown Suede Cloth Coat—Beaver collar and cuffs. Was $145.00	$95.00
Two Black Suede Cloth Coats—large collar and cuffs of black Caracul. Were $255.00	175.00
Light Brown Suede Cloth Coat—Beaver collar and cuffs. Was $145.00	95.00
Misses' Dress Coats in Black, Brown, Tan and Gray—Wolf collars and long front side effects. Were $195.00	125.00
Six Women's Coats from our own Custom Department—Brown, Gray, and Black—fur collars and cuffs. Were $195.00 to $225.00	145.00
Four Odd Cloth Coats—fur trimmed. Were $125.00	85.00

SPORT COATS

	Now
English Sport Coats in Checks and Two-Tone Stripes—large fur collars. Were $195.000	$125.00
Two Plaid Sport Coats—Tuxedo collar and front of Pony fur. Were $175.00	95.00
Two Checked Sport Coats—Misses' sizes. Were $75.00	45.00
Group of Imported Tweed Coats—Grays and Tans. Were $115.00 to $165.00	75.00

Examples of Values

WOMEN'S DRESSES

	Now
Group of about 50 Daytime Dresses, in satin crepe, Georgette. Mostly in black and navy. Formerly $55.00 to $115.00	$25.00 to 45.00
Group of Most Desirable Bridge and Afternoon Dresses, in satins, crepes, chiffons, transparent velvet and Georgette. Formerly $135.00 to $195.00	95.00
Group of Satins, Crepes, Velvets, Cloth and Georgette Dresses. About forty dresses to select from. Formerly $95.00 to $135.00	65.00

MISSES' AND SMALL WOMEN'S DRESSES

	Now
Group of Velvet Bridge and Dinner Dresses — mostly in black. Formerly $110.00 to $135.00	$75.00
Group of about Thirty-five Afternoon Dresses in Satin Crepes, Georgette—many made in our own workroom. Formerly $65.00 to $95.00	45.00 to 55.00
Group of Misses' Evening and Dance Dresses in Chiffons and Velvets. Formerly $85.00 to $135.00	55.00

ALL SALES FINAL

468 Boylston Street
Boston

Stars Are Being Brought Closer by Research Work

Revelations of Telescopes and Laboratories Explained at Convention

By MARJORIE SHULER

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 29—The limits of the universe are being pushed out further and further by natural scientists who from their seats in observatories and research laboratories are projecting their sight and thoughts on vast journeys of discovery and exploration.

What they have seen by "coming close to the stars" and what they have done in their laboratories to manufacture on earth some of the attributes of stars form one of the most interesting contributions to the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Speakers are showing that no longer can there be separate pigeonholes for physics, chemistry and astronomy. Representatives of the different groups are using the same type of methods and the same kind of instruments to measure and classify stars that are used to measure and classify atoms.

Stars Are Universes

As a result they are finding that a single star is not a nebula after all, but a universe of its own with many satellites around a central sun, which appear to earth-dwellers as one star, just as a half-tone made up of many small dots appears as one picture.

Not all of their researches can be conducted form a single spot and Prof. S. A. Mitchell of the University of Virginia told the American Astronomical Society that an expedition from the Leander McCormick Observatory at the University of Virginia, financed by John Armstrong Chaloner of that State, will go to Norway to observe the eclipse of the sun, which will last for just 30 seconds, on June 29.

Dr. Mitchell, who is chairman of the society's committee on eclipses, already has traveled 60,000 miles to work for the aggregate total of just 15 minutes, and he is undertaking the present trip especially to do spectroscopic work on the sun's "true atmosphere," which is called the chromosphere.

Test of Relativity

While the 1927 eclipse will be too brief to gain much information concerning the corona or to test the theory of relativity and the Einstein prediction, there will be an opportunity at the beginning of totality and again at the end, to photograph the flash spectrum, an achievement in which Dr. Mitchell has been notably successful both at the 1905 and the 1925 eclipses.

The eclipse of Saturn by the moon on Jan. 28 was noted by William F. Riggs, of Creighton University, Omaha, Neb., who said that the event is rare, the first occultation of this planet to occur since 1916 and the first of any planet under good circumstances since 1923. The eclipse will be visible all over the United States except in the southwestern states, and will be the only planetary occultation visible in this country for the coming two years.

Four of the brightest moons of Jupiter, like the moon of the earth, rotate once on their axes in the same time that it takes them to make one revolution around their parent planet, reported Dr. Joel Stebbins of the University of Wisconsin.

W. W. Coblentz of the Federal Bureau of Standards took issue with previous reports, saying that the companion star of Sirius contributes but little to the mediation from the primary star. Stars located comparatively near the sun exhibit unusually weak detached lines, these becoming stronger as their distance from the sun increase, said Otto Struve of Yerkes Observatory.

Immigration Laws Discussed

Efficient enforcement of the present United States immigration laws is impossible, in spite of popular support for such enforcement, asserted Dr. Donald Young of the University of Pennsylvania. There are too many loopholes, according to Dr. Young, the area to be covered, the desire on the part of immigrants to enter the country, the exceptions in the quota law which permit a large number of "temporary visitors," or "transit visitors" to pass the officials and the difficulties in the way of deporting aliens once they have been admitted.

He offered a set of flexible protective measures for immigration restriction, recommending the elimination of the present mental and moral desirability tests, selection of immigrants on their individual merits rather than their racial membership, limitation of quality and quantity of immigrants to the economic needs of the country, determination of the admissibility of the immigrant in his home country rather than at the port of entry, adequate supervision of resident aliens, and a governmental program for the social assimilation of the immigrant.

There are "pioneer belts," undeveloped lands which could be opened to take care of the excess of population in the crowded settlements, said Dr. Isaiah Bowman of the American Geographical Society, who recommended a careful field study, intensive, local and comparative, to enable governments to deal wisely with the problem of distribution of peoples.

Extension of Forestry

Forest schools should devote their energies to bringing about the practice of forestry on private lands, said Prof. Arthur Bernard Recknagel of Cornell University, Ithaca, by giving their graduates a well-rounded training, doing research work of direct applicability to the problems of private owners, conducting experiment forests and field schools and training men in the private employ of timberland owners.

The results, stated by W. M. Peacock and R. C. Wright of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry, showed that potatoes classed as bad did not give satisfactory germination or yield per acre, and that those with slight injury gave a varying germination and yield from very low to very good, but that those subjected to freezing temperature without showing signs of injury gave practically as good results as the unfrozen, in some instances, giving evidence of apparent increased vitality.

Process of Repair

A preliminary report of an investigation conducted by Freeman Weiss, J. I. Lauritzen and Philip Brierley of the United States Department of Agriculture showed that the potato acts to repair any damage due to scraping, cuts or bruising in harvesting and handling, but that the character and rate of the repair is retarded by dampness, low temperature or poor air exchange.

Much progress has been made in college classroom teaching of vegetable gardening, but laboratory practice has not developed equally, said H. W. Schneck of Cornell University, who described the attempt of Cornell to develop laboratory exercises based largely on the experimental solution of practical problems arising in producing and marketing vegetable crops.

Combinations for cross-pollination of fruits discovered by the California agricultural experiment station were described by G. L. Philp of Davis, Calif., who said that sweet cherries alone have failed to give results which permit of unqualified recommendations to growers.

A larger amount of available food may be a factor in the premature seeding of celery, said L. G. Gonzales of Cornell University, who described experiments in freezing studies. When asparagus crowns become well established the year of planting, spears can be harvested for a short period the following season without reducing the second-year yields, said H. A. Jones and W. W. Robbins of the University of California who jointly presented two papers on asparagus, in the second of which they counseled against pruning and asserted that root dessication results in decreased yields at least for the first two cutting seasons.

Report on Olive Study

A. S. Colby of Urbana, Ill., described controlled conditions in Illinois under which gooseberries are grown, and W. E. Whitehouse and E. C. Auchter of College Park, Md., related tests to cross Delicious apples. Early planting of red globe type of radishes was recommended by James B. Kendrick of Purdue University as a means of evading black-root, and Edwin J. Kohl and Max W. Gardner of Purdue discussed ways of dealing with apple blotch fungus.

The results of a three-year study of olives in the United States and Spain were reported by Henry Field Smyth of the University of Pennsylvania who said that the keeping quality depends upon the degree of caustic removal in the first washing, steadiness of rise of solidity dependent on clean methods and proper temperature, the preservative action of brine and exclusion of air in packing.

H. B. Tukey of the New York State agricultural experiment station told of successes and failures in growing Wood's clover as an orchard cover crop and C. L. Porter of Purdue University discussed the weakness at the nodes of the stalk which cause corn to lose its erectness before harvesting, with considerable loss to farmers.

Pueblo Dwellings Decribed

The 65 large springs in the United States with an average yield of about 65,000,000 gallons of water a day were described by O. E. Meinzer, George H. Ashley, Pennsylvania state geologist, spoke of the effect upon time calculations of the gravel found at high levels above rivers in northwestern Pennsylvania.

S. S. Visher of Indiana University traced climate differences shown in the geological formation of Indiana. Harold Sellers Colton of the University of Pennsylvania described the Pueblo dwellings of the Little Colorado River, Ariz., and the natural plant succession on Presque Isle, Erie, Pa., was described by O. E. Jennings.

A five-year archæological survey of eastern Pennsylvania was the subject of a paper by Miss Frances Dorrance, director of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., which undertook in 1924 to make the study.

Contrary to the general belief immature sweet corn still in the field is harmed by chilling at a few degrees above the freezing point, said W. A. Huelson of the University of Illinois.

Pasturing Offers Problem

The cow in the pasture increases the struggle which is going on between the plants among which she grazes, her preferences increasing the difficulties of the clovers and preferred grasses to survive the close cropping and trampling, said Dr. Herbert C. Hanson of the Colorado Agricultural College.

Commercial beekeeping in the United States has increased to a point of quantity which demands standardization of the product, asserted Dr. E. L. Sechrist of the Federal Department of Agriculture, who said that a set of standards has been worked out and that a system of management has been recommended which will result in producing honey that can be graded.

Planting stock of the standardized varieties and weeding out bushes on which there is mosaic was recommended by Dr. W. Howard Rankin of the New York State agricultural station.

Mr. Hoover Backs Research

More funds for research in the realm of pure science must be forthcoming if the needs of mankind are to be served, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, said at the mass meeting. He warned that whereas the United States is spending in industry and government about $200,000,000 a year in search for application of natural scientific knowledge with perhaps 30,000 men engaged in the work, yet the whole sum available for pure science research is less than $10,000,000 a year with fewer than 4000 men engaged in it.

Mr. Hoover referred to the pressure of college work today which leaves little leisure for an active faculty member to engage in research and said that means must be found to support such further research which in itself brings no immediate financial reward for discoveries, but is essential for the use of those who later invent means of application of the discoveries to the everyday needs of mankind.

Social Science Encyclopedia Sponsored by Historians

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 29 (Special)—Plans for an encyclopedia of the social sciences, called by its sponsors, "A mammoth task of United States scholarship," have just been approved at a meeting of the executive council of the American Historical Association.

Preparation of the encyclopedia, a co-operative enterprise of seven national organizations, will occupy six years and cost $650,000, five-sixths of which, it was announced, is now assured on condition that the entire amount be raised. Ten volumes, each containing about 800,000 words, will be issued. Dr. Edwin R. A. Seligman, professor of political economy of Columbia University, has been selected as editor-in-chief of the encyclopedia.

The 1927 convention will be held in Washington, it has just been decided.

With a view to testing whether society may be reshaped in a single generation by means of education, the association was urged to marshal the scholastic resources of the country in a recommendation made to the executive council by a special committee. The council directed that the special committee continue its survey.

Broadening of the scope of history and a greater interest in it on the part of the public was predicted by Prof. Dana Carleton Munro of Princeton University, in addressing the session. "To increase this present interest, it is absolutely essential that histories should be better written and presented in a more literary form," he said.

Knowledge of Geography Linked to Best Reading

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29 (Special)—One of the requisites for intelligent reading is a thorough knowledge of geography, was the opinion of Dr. Walter Lefferts, president of the Philadelphia Teachers' Association, expressed at the sessions of the National Council of Geography at the University of Pennsylvania.

"You cannot get the clear message of Joseph Conrad, Jack London, Stewart Edward White and Rudyard Kipling unless you understand the geography involved," said Dr. Lefferts. "Reading is the background of travel. Those who bring little to travel, get little out of it. New journeys will be 10 times as valuable if they are prepared for by reading about the features which will present themselves."

"Actual practice in geography teaching lags far behind our modern theories of best geography teachings," said Miss Emilie V. Jacobs, principal of the Alexander McClure School of this city. Miss Jacobs spoke on "Habits of Study in Geography."

Miss Amy Ware, head of the geography department of the State Normal School, Salem, Mass., said that "modern geography instruction must use the daily newspaper dispatches from all over the world to bring home the daily geography lesson."

A plea for simpler writing in geography textbooks was made by Miss Hazel Shields of Columbia University.

TRADE UNIONISTS IN LARGER FIELD

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The newly established Lithuanian "center" of trade union ogranizations has officially decided to join the International Federation of Trade Unions, it is announced. The I. F. T. U. of Amsterdam has always been vehemently opposed to Communism, and this fact is regarded as disposing of the rumors that the Lithuanian Government, which was formed last summer under the leadership of the Social Democrats, has Bolshevist leanings—a view which obtained wide credence at the time of the signature of the treaty of friendship and conciliation between Lithuania and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in September, 1926.

The Lithuanian Trade Union Center includes among others the leather workers, the railway men, the postal employees, the general workers, the land workers, state and municipal workers, and the musicians.

SHIPPING INTERESTS SEEK FREIGHT FLEET

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Representatives of shipping companies from New York, Boston and Philadelphia appeared before the Shipping Board today to urge that the American Republics Lines be assigned to them.

The lines, consisting of a fleet of 12 ships, are now operated by Moore & McCormick of New York as a freight route between New York and South America, but the board recently announced that on Jan. 6, 1927, they would be assigned to C. H. Sprague & Co. of Boston. Several protests were received, and Mr. O'Connor ordered hearings.

EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY

At the annual meeting of Exchange Trust Company, Boston, Jan. 11, stockholders will be asked to act upon a proposal to increase the stock from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000 by the issue of 2500 additional shares. It is proposed to sell the new shares at $200 a share. Of the proceeds of the additional stock, $250,000 will be carried to surplus.

In the Lighter Vein

Superfluous Question

"Harold, let's have soup for lunch."

"Sure, what kind, dear?"

"Canned, of course."—*Detroit News.*

The Deduction

Sister: "What is an autobiography?"

Brother: "Well, auto means car and biography means a story. I guess it's a story about a car."

Surrounded by Soup

"Can I see Lady Brown? I—"

Maid: "I'm sure, madam, her ladyship cannot see you now, as she is in the middle of a plate of soup."—*Passing Show.*

Deceiving

Mother (at the dinner table): "How can you eat so much, Tommy?"

Tommy: "But, Mother, I'm not so small inside as I look outside."

The Last Hope

At a Cambridge theater, programs are provided which are readable in the dark. If they'll only include a serial in them there is yet hope for the drama in England.—*Punch.*

—London Opinion

"'Pon my word, Clara, these scientific writers make one quite hazy as to time, space, proportion—"

"I trust not, Augustine. Remember, you've got to carve the turkey!"

Perfect Gentleman

Kenneth rushed in from play with hair rumpled, clothes soiled and hands dirty, and seated himself at the table. "What would you say if I should come to the table looking as you do?" inquired his mother. Kenneth surveyed his well-groomed mother thoughtfully, then replied: "I think I'd be too polite to say anything."—*Boston Herald.*

Commands Respect

"I have the most valuable automobile car accessory ever invented."

"What is it?"

"An overstuffed purse."

A Hint

Author: "What do you think of my last joke?"

Editor: "Good—if it is."

Solving the Problem

To get things that
Would suit them is too hard—
And that is why
I just send them a card.
—*Exchange.*

Let It Rest

"Your bill has been running a long time."

"All the more reason it should be given a rest."

—Humorist

Grandma (in mild remonstrance): "Tony, I shouldn't slide down the banisters like that."

Tony: "Wouldn't you? Show me how you would do it!"

Three Thousand Bibles for New Chicago Hotel

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — "Three thousand rooms; 3000 Bibles" could be the slogan of Chicago's largest hotel nearing completion. The Gideons, an international association of commercial travelers, will place a Bible in every room of the new Stevens Hotel, said E. J. Stevens, vice-president of the company.

The La Salle Hotel, under the same management, has about 1000 Bibles, also placed by the Gideons. Once provided, the books remain, Mr. Stevens observed. "People do not steal Bibles," he commented. The hotel companies contribute to the Gideons who take the responsibility of supplying every guest room with its book.

CANADIAN TRADE AGENT ADVISES MASS ATTACKS

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—A tribute to the important part farmers co-operative organizations are playing in developing foreign markets was paid by Frederick Hudd, Canadian trade commissioner, stationed in New York, in an address before export members of the Vancouver Board of Trade. Mr. Hudd has been studying the British Columbia export situation in lumber, farm products and other lines and said he had been convinced that united effort permits a mass attack on foreign markets and overcomes sales resistance.

"Academically, the principle of co-operative marketing is debatable," said Mr. Hudd, "but in a recent tour of the Maritime Provinces I found that, in penetrating the United States market upon which that area of Canada depends for its trade, co-operative selling of potatoes, egg and other commodities has been most helpful." Canada's market for manufactured goods in the United States is limited, he added, the great opportunity for Dominion export trade lying in competition with the United States in foreign markets.

RUSSIA TO SELL MORE ROYAL GEMS

MOSCOW, Dec. 29 (AP)—Having failed to get loans abroad, the Soviet Government has determined to convert its $250,000,000 collection of Tsarist crowns, sceptres, coronets, necklaces, emblematic globes and other begemmed articles into liquid assets with which to rehabilitate the country's flagging industries.

Supplementing the recent sale of some of the Russian crown jewels to American and British buyers, the Government yesterday sent several million dollars' worth of royal and other gems to Berlin for disposal there. The consignment, which includes many pieces outside the Imperial collection, will be sold by Gregory Swanidze, Soviet financial agent in Berlin, who, it is understood, has been instructed to accept payment either in cash, machinery or goods.

McGill Invades to Play Harvard Six

Harvard University will be given a real test tonight in combating the strong McGill University team on the Boston Arena ice. Heretofore the Red and White hockey teams have come too early to have had practice enough but this time they have played several games in the Quebec Amateur Hockey Association and do not lack experience.

Although Harvard will have the advantage in speed and replacements McGill has several veterans who have played amateur hockey before entering the university. A particular star is Ralph St. Germain, left wing, who has had several offers from the professionals. John B. Mickles in center and Roger E. McMahon on right wing are experienced, having come down here three years in succession with McGill teams. McMahon formerly played the defense.

On the outer defense McGill will present a strong pair in J. Donald Smith and Harold W. McGerrigle. Laishley in goal is a freshman at the college, but according to reports is rapidly filling the vacancy left by last year's goalie, Russel P. Blinco and Alfred R. Bazin, Robert Bell and Paul Smith are the team spares.

Harvard will send at least three forward lines into the game and two defenses. Two goalies are also likely to be used.

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The Kabukiza Where Perform the Master Actors of Japan

In a Vast and Colorful Temple With Up-Curving Roof and Many Balconies the Traditional Plays Are Given

THE visitor to Tokyo will sooner or later cross the Ginza, the Fifth Avenue of Tokyo, and for the first time come upon the Kabukiza, and before the Kabukiza he will stand amazed. There is the great ocherous mass rising into a blue sky, then there are curving roofs smoothed with green tile and touched with shadows, then appear balconies, an entrance of curves and lines and a covered walk around the base. This is art in architecture, this is modern, this is like nothing else on earth. Immediately comes the question, "Who built it, what is it?"

The answer names the architect, mentions the cost at over $1,000,000, and concludes with the statement: "This is one of the newer buildings of Japan; it was finished about two years ago, although the earthquake which came during its construction did not harm it; it is completely modern in every respect and entertains the Kabuki plays which represent the popular stage art of Japan, and to make it fireproof the structure is built entirely of reinforced concrete."

Next day at 4 o'clock in the afternoon we come once more to the doors of the ocher temple and pass up the carpeted flight of steps to be received by a crowd of little girls in blue gingham dresses with high waist lines and short skirts, one of whom ushers the way through the corridors and into the circle of the theater. Perhaps an hour or more passes after that before one becomes genuinely aware of exactly what the Kabukiza interior and its plays are like. Preconceived notions of theatrical art are swept away by a combination of mimicry, pantomime, masks, theatrical voices and realistic scenic settings.

Close to the Audience

A span of about 80 feet and about 25 feet high like a square bridge or an enormous lintel places the action close to the audience. Between the rows of seats at both sides of the dress circle are raised walks down which most of the actors enter and exit accompanied by the clapper-clapper of the stage man. On either side and between the raised walks are the audience of the dress circle; along the two sides and beginning just at the stage are the upper and lower rows of stalls, and at the back are the balconies. It is the stalls which are peculiar, for being the most expensive they are the most luxuriously and comfortably furnished, and in Japan that means that the stalls do not have cushioned chairs in them, but do have mats and cushions so that all the brilliantly dressed women and the dignified men sit on the mats and cushions on the floor. Thus the theater itself provides a play augmenting that on the stage; the blue gingham clad ushers flit back and forth, and remind us that if an American or European theater wished to be unusual it would dress its ushers in kimonos and obis, but here in contrast to the audience American gingham dresses with white bows provide the dramatic touches. Kimono clad women come in wearing their gay obis; young girls wear colors so gay they become flowers, veritable orchids with bright smiles and gayety surrounding them. Batique colors and Japanese delicacy combine to make these women the highlights of the audience; but if that were not enough there are one or two babies hugging their mothers' backs and peeping out from a fold of red and blue and pink and yellow, for a Japanese baby wears all the glorious colors of a carnival yet is as quiet as a little stoic. At one side a nurse girl tips back and forth on her toes rocking the baby into quiet while she watches the play on the stage.

Stretched across the arch of the stage are the hanging folds and broad stripes of black, old rose, and green. At a bumping of drums the folded stripes sweep away and the play begins in a blaze of glory although all the lights of the theater remain.

At our right on the stage is a raised platform where two men sit, the singer and his accompanist who strums a samisen with a wooden pick about 10 inches long. There is other music, however, coming from behind a grate at the left.

But the amazing noise maker is the clapper at the right who has a pair of small wooden pieces. When a new actor is about to enter the clapper begins at first with a slow beat and then with a rapidly increasing beat until the clapping crescendo brings the actor upon the stage with a grand rush and a flourish. And conversely when a notable leaves this clapper at first keeps time with the steps he takes, beating: one (a long wait); two (a long wait); three, the same; four, the same; five, a little shorter; six, a little shorter; then gradually quickens the clapping until the actor is finally clapped off with a hurry.

The Scenery and Actors

The scenery is realistic enough. Sometimes the chirruping of crickets, singing or merry whistling give the impression of a quiet country scene. Rain may beat down with seething sea sounds but when the weather is especially fine a couple of butterflies flit about lazily, or a leaf idles down from a tree. While the actors carry on in front of the houses, workmen enter to do regular household duties at the back, the gardener may appear in the distance, or some servant moves about and at the correct moment disappears to leave the center of interest at the right point for the actors.

Into these scenes walk the greatest actors of Japan, clad in colors of glory, shining in brocades of gold and silver, rose and blue, green and gold and black, red and pink and apple greens. There are the voluminous folds of their costumes, stately gestures, the removal of the too-much-human by the formal masks and the wigs.

But if there are brocades and curves and lines of beauty, then there are voices of the theater; the voices of the men are of the same mold, heavy, fluid, flowing; those of the women (their parts always taken by men) high falsetto, while the children are typified by a fine delicate child voice.

And mingled with all these are the black-gowned mutes of the stage who go about with thin veils over their faces. They carry furniture about, which they may set down for an actor when he desires to sit; they train the actor's gown to the right angle, or fix his hair, or even partially or completely change his costume on the stage while he simply turns his back to the audience.

An hour or more passes, the play ends and we go out with the crowd for the first intermission, wander around the corridors and notice the nonchalance and courteous interchange of the people, and go down to one of several restaurants in the theater building. A tray is brought by a smiling nesan and the food is Chinese, consisting of meat balls, noodles, chop suey, rice, salad flavored with flowers and sho yu sauce. At our leisure we return to find the next play under way.

We see four plays; at each intermission we walk about the corridors to admire the embroideries, the brocades, the paintings of masters of Japanese art hung in the foyer. We see the Japanese women in their opera kimonos, the dignified but gracious mothers with their charming blossom daughters; the play then resumes again and so we pass the hours until the very end and suddenly realize that we have been in the theater for nearly eight hours. There have been many experiences during that time, within the Kabukiza, that wonder of ocher concrete which is the rendevous of the master actors of Japan.

WYMAN S. SMITH.

Upper, Left—Women's Parts Are Taken by Men. Uzayemon Ichimura, the Favorite of Women Impersonators, as Kofuji, a Beautiful Geisha in the Play, "Raizau." Right—Chusha Ichikawa, One of Japan's Greatest Actors. Lower—The Kabukiza. Built of Solid Reinforced Concrete, This Theater, Home of the Kabuki Plays and Their Famous Actors, Is With Its Color and Design an Architectural Wonder.

STUDENT GROUP BANS WAR AID

Theological Unit Also Protests Compulsory Military Drill in Colleges

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 29 (AP)—One of the outstanding actions of the National Student Conference here was the resolution made by the theological students never to fight in any future war that the United States may choose to enter.

"We believe that a higher patriotism to the United States and to humanity demands not only the refutation and abolition of war, but we do, as a conference, refuse to sanction or lend our support to any future war," the students added.

The students voted to condemn compulsory military drill in the colleges, to support the continuation and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, to work for complete equality of all races and colors, to "break the dependence of the church on the capitalistic system" and to restore the Golden Rule in the world of business competition.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 29 (Special)—A first-hand study of industrial and social conditions of Milwaukee is being made under the direction of Prof. Jerome Davis of the Yale Divinity School as a part of the program of the National Student Conference which lists at least 3000 young college men and women.

An international fellowship gathering was held under direction of Charles Hurry and Miss Ann Wiggin of the friendly relations committee of the council of Christian associations of New York with representatives of many different races participating. Dr. Howard Thurman, Negro student leader at Oberlin College, spoke of progress being achieved in solving the white and Negro problem in the United States.

Nationalism was deplored at one mass meeting by the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin of New York, who said:

"The great war was a clash of national interests. Since the Armistice they have been no less aggressive. In the small nations of central Europe, in China, India, Japan, in Fascist Italy and Spain and in our own insistence upon 100 per cent Americanism, nationalism is rampant. Th strongest factor in causing this country to demand its own reservations before entering the World Court is a proud and self-willed patriotism."

The Rev. Reinhold Niebuhr of Detroit made this statement: "Nations are not supposed to be moral, except if expediency dictate an ethical course. Nationalism is in effect the one great religion of modern civilization which most men are willing to embrace with passion. The whole of our economic life is a revelation of the greed of the average man for power and ever more power, power to control his fellowmen for his own uses."

LIBERTY BELL TO RING AGAIN

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Following a precedent established a year ago, Mrs. W. Freeland Kendrick, wife of Mayor Kendrick, will ring in the New Year on the Liberty Bell at Independence Hall. With a patriotic program, the sound of the historic bell will be radiocast. Following the ringing of the Liberty Bell, the State House bell, in the belfry of Independence Hall, will be tolled 151 times, denoting the number of years of American independence.

JAPANESE TO HOLD NAVAL MANEUVERS

TOKYO, Dec. 29 (AP)—Japan's grand naval maneuvers to take place next summer off the east coast, are expected to be the most elaborate in the history of the fleet. Five million yen for the event is provided in the navy's budget.

Several hundred warships will participate and the Navy Department has ordered experiments with several new forms of sea fighting. The grand maneuvers are held every four years.

ALPHA DELTA PHI TO MEET

NEW YORK (AP)—Members of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity will assemble at Middletown, Conn., Dec. 30, for the ninety-fifth annual convention. George W. Davidson, president of the Central Union Trust Company of New York, will give the address of welcome.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dividends From Kindness

Kansas City, Mo
Special Correspondence

FORTY-THREE years ago A. M. Hughes came to Kansas City, a poor lad. He had an earnest desire to read and study, but had not the money to obtain books. In those days he found a friend in John T. Fetterman, who was conducting a bookstore and who, recognizing the boy's ambition and knowing his circumstances, lent him books without charge.

For two years young Hughes read and studied these books nearly every night. The subsequent years have brought him material prosperity, and he is now the president of a substantial manufacturing concern in the city.

Mr. Fetterman, who has reached the age of 80, has continued to conduct a bookstall. A physical handicap, under which he has labored for the last 18 months, aggravated by a recent notice that the building in which his little shop is located is to be torn down, however, has brought evidences of hardship.

His need for financial assistance under these conditions, as related in a local newspaper, caught the eye of Mr. Hughes, who recognized in him the benefactor of former days. He hastened to come forward with assurance of whatever help might be needed now and later to make the pathway brighter and the burdens lighter. Surely the dividends which accrue from deeds of kindness are certain.

COURT TO CONSIDER POSTAL WAGE CLAIMS

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 29—Claims totalling £6,000,000 for increases in pay demanded by 100,000 British postal workers "to bring their remuneration more into relation with present-day conditions" are to come before the civil service industrial court, which meets here Jan. 10. These claims affect the members of three organizations, namely, the Guild Postal Sorters, the Associations of Counter Clerks and Telegraphists, and the Union of Post Office Workers.

The counter claim by the Postmaster-General also is to be adjudicated for a reduction in remuneration for new entrants to the postal service. The court is expected to consist of Harold Morris, chairman of the national wages board for the railways; J. McKie Bryce, ex-secretary of the National Confederation of Employers Organizations, and Frank Hodges, ex-secretary of the Miners Federation.

NOTTINGHAM BUILDS COACHES FOR INDIA

By Wireless

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Dec. 29—A contract for 160 steel passenger coaches for the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway is being filled at the works of Cammell, Caird & Co. here. Instead of dismantling the cars and packing them in cases for shipment as usual when the rolling stock is built for export, the complete steel shells, for the first time, will be forwarded to India.

As the coaches are too big for transport from Nottingham to the port of shipment, special barges will be constructed to convey them down the Trent to Hull, where they will be loaded on ships bound for the Far East. The interior woodwork, furnishings and other equipment will be supplied in India.

AUSTRIAN CABLE TO OPEN JAN. 4

By Wireless

VIENNA, Dec. 29—The opening of the Austro-German cable connection will take place on Jan. 4, it is announced. With credits released by the League of Nations' loan, Austria has been able to complete its section to the German frontier. The first messages will go from Vienna to Nuremberg via Passau.

AMERICA GREETS NOTABLE GUESTS

Prince Chichibu of Japan, Premier Bruce of Australia Disembark

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Prince Yasuhito Chichibu, en route from England to Tokyo, called home by the passing of his father, Yoshihito, Emperor of Japan, and Stanley M. Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia, were guests of America today. They were passengers aboard the Majestic. A salute of 21 guns was fired from Fort Jay in honor of the Prince.

Prince Chichibu will leave for Washington soon to pay his respects to President Coolidge before continuing his journey. He will sail from San Francisco. The Prince is a student at Oxford.

Mr. Bruce, on his way home after attending the Imperial Conference in London, declared his visit is primarily to renew his acquaintance with this country, as he said Australia stands "for the same ideals and the same traditions and faces the same problems which you have faced in the past."

Mr. Bruce, who is accompanied by Mrs. Bruce, will go to Washington, where the admirals of the American fleet which visited Australia in 1925 will be his hosts at a luncheon. He will confer with President Coolidge, and, it is understood, take luncheon at the White House and then go to Montreal.

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BRUINS TIE FOR LEAD OF LEAGUE

Defeat Americans 2-1 While Rangers Lose 3-2 to Senators

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING
United States Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
N. Y. Rangers..	7	1	6	23	24	15
Chicago	7	1	6	42	32	15
Boston	7	1	6	33	27	15
Detroit	5	1	7	24	28	11
Pittsburgh	4	1	7	21	30	9
Canadian Division						
Ottawa	11	2	1	27	17	24
Canadiens	7	1	6	26	26	15
N. Y. Americans	7	1	7	27	25	15
Montreal	4	2	7	18	24	10
Toronto	3	1	9	23	31	7

GAME WEDNESDAY
Montreal at Chicago.

As a result of Ottawa defeating the Rangers, the Boston Bruins are today tied with Chicago and the Rangers with 15 points each in the United States division of the National Hockey League. The Bruins defeated the New York Americans on the Arena ice last night by a score of 2 to 1 in one of the fastest games of the local season.

Once again it was illustrated that rough hockey was entirely unnecessary, for the contest last night had only three minor penalties for tripping, one for Boston and two for New York, and yet each team tore up and down the ice making strenuous efforts to win.

Although the Bruins won the game and so it goes into the records, the New York Rangers were just as good. The teams battled evenly, with first one goalie being hard pressed and then the other. The defenses were somewhat porous on each side and several close-in plays were saved only by the goaltenders.

The first score of the game was made by Roach, a former Boston amateur years ago, who took advantage of Stewart's momentary attempt to clear the puck after Conacher's shot. This score came in the first period.

Boston took the lead in the second period, after Keats tied by scoring on a passout from Oliver. This goal was a scrimmage affair and questioned by New York. The feature play from a Boston standpoint was the winning goal, scored by Herberts, who captured the puck in his own territory and worked by deft swerving through Reise and Conacher, lost and recovered the puck, and lifted it by the approaching New York goalie.

Conacher and Reise, the new American defense looked formidable excepting in covering men in scrimmages around the net. Himes, Bouchard and McKinnon looked stronger on the wings than the Green brothers. Butch was good on attack and defense. Scott stickhandled well, but seldom to a scoring position. Roach spared well for Burch.

Cooper, Herberts and Galbraith outshone the western line last night, although Oliver bothered New York a lot. Hitchman was a tower of strength on the Bruin defense and effective on the attack until his rushes became too frequent. Both goaltenders were in great form. The referees did finely throughout. The summary:

BOSTON		AMERICANS
Galbraith, Briden, Stuart,	lw	
	rw, McKinnon, Himes, W. Green	
Herberts, Keats, c		c, Burch, Roach
Cooper, Oliver,	rw	
	lw, R. Green, Bouchard, Roach	
Cleghorn, Hitchman,	ld	rd, Reise, Simpson
Hitchman, Shore,	rd	ld, Conacher, Simpson
Stewart,	g	g, Forbes

Score—Boston 2, New York Americans 1. Goals—Keats and Herberts for Boston; Roach for New York. Referees—George Mallinger and Dr. J. W. Lafamme. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—The Ottawa team continued its brilliant career in the National Hockey League championship race last night when it defeated the New York Rangers, 3 to 2, on their home ice at Madison Square Garden. After trailing for the greater part of the game, the Ottawa Spares, with Finnegan and Kilrea especially prominent, tied the score with about five minutes to play, and then won the victory in the first overtime period by a score of 3 to 2.

The attacking power of the Rangers was never better exhibited than in the first period of the game. Despite every effort of Frank Nighbor and his associates, most of the play centered close to the Ottawa goal. Then Stanley Brown, who has played on two Allen Cup title teams, skated through all opposition and, recovering the return of his own drive, slipped around the goal and angled the puck in for the initial score after five minutes of play.

The balance of the play was more even, with Kilrea and Finnegan bearing the brunt of the Ottawa attack, but Winkler stopped all shots, and no scores came through.

The second period contained some of the most brilliant performances of fast skating ever witnessed in the Garden. The earlier part was even, with the regulars representing each side; but when Kilrea and Finnegan reappeared an individual dash by the former tied the score after seven minutes of play.

The battling continued, with Abel and Finnegan chief contenders, but finally the Cook brothers and Brown made a combined dash through the Ottawa defense and William Cook scored a goal on a perfect pass from Brown. All through this period Nighbor was not up to his usual form and several shifts in position were tried in the Ottawa forward line in an effort to remedy the difficulty, without much effect.

The third regular period was even throughout with both trying, the one to tie and the other to increase its advantage. Again the Ottawa spares filled the breach, when a combined attack by Aleck Smith and Kilrea gave the former a clean shot after more than half the period was over. This tied the score; but a long shot by Finnegan gave the victory to the Ottawas three minutes after the start of the overtime, ending the match. The summary:

OTTAWA		RANGERS
Denneny, Kilrea,	rw	Gorman, lw, W. Cook, Boyd
Nighbor, Adams,	c	R. Smith, c
	c, F. Boucher, Murdock, Reinekke	
R. Smith, Finnegan,	lw	Nighbor, rw
	lw, F. Cook, Thompson, Murdock	
Clancy, A. Smith,	ld	rd, Abel, Mackey
G. Boucher,	rd	ld, Brown, Mackey
Winkler,	g	g, Connell

Score—Ottawa 3, Rangers 2. Goals—Kilrea, A. Smith, Finnegan for Ottawa; Brown, W. Cook for Rangers. Referee—David Ritchie, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 3m. 17s. overtime.

I. A. C. TRACK AND FIELD GAMES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 29—Entries are being received here for the tenth annual handicap track and field games of the Illinois Athletic Club, a classic of the indoor season in this section, by Charles A. Dean, chairman of the track and field committee of the Central Association of the A. A. U. The meet is to be held at Broadway Armory, Friday night, Jan. 21, and the entry list closes Jan. 21. Frank A. Martin, veteran handicapper of the Central Association, will award the allowances.

HARVARD VARSITY WINS

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—The Harvard University squash racquets team scored a decisive victory over the New York Tennis and Racquet Club players on the latter's courts yesterday by winning all five matches. The only match requiring an extra set was between H. N. Rawlins of Harvard and Henry Munroe of the Tennis and Racquet Club, Rawlins winning, 19—15, 6—15, 15—10, 15—11.

Two Matches Drawn in College Chess

QUADRANGULAR CHESS LEAGUE

	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Games Won	Games Lost
Harvard	1½	½	5½	2½
Princeton	1½	½	4½	3½
Yale	½	1½	3½	4½
West Point.....	½	1½	2½	5½

INDIVIDUAL STANDING

W. M. Spackman '27, Princeton	2	0
T. A. Vance '29, Yale.....	2	0
W. B. Locke '27, Harvard.....	1½	½
Herbert Flashman '27, Harvard	1½	½
V. M. Kimm '27, West Point...	1½	½
F. R. Chevalier '29, Harvard...	1½	½
B. J. Reines '28, Harvard.....	1	1
L. J. LeFleur '28, Princeton....	1	1
J. A. Sherman '27, Yale.....	1	1
A. V. Shannon '30, West Point..	1	1
S. S. Emery '29, Princeton.....	1	1
B. N. Tager '29, Yale.....	½	1½
W. G. Findley '27, Princeton....	½	1½
Russell Blair '28, West Point...	0	2
Paul Roy '30, West Point.....	0	2
W. L. Pious '29S, Yale.....	0	2

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—The chess team of Harvard University maintained its lead in the four-cornered league with Yale University, Princeton University and the United States Military Academy, at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday, but was unable to increase it, as both matches, between Harvard and Princeton, and Yale and West Point, resulted in the scores of 2 to 2.

The leaders will meet Yale this afternoon, while Princeton, one game behind, has the West Point team for its opponent, giving it a good chance to overcome the lead of the Cambridge players, as the Cadets are the weakest team of the four.

Harvard jumped into the lead at the start of yesterday's play, when F. R. Chevalier '29 disposed of L. J. LaFleur '28, the Princeton leader, with a skillfully played Ruy Lopez, in 25 moves. The Crimson held this advantage when the third and fourth boards developed into draw games, but the balance between the leaders was restored when W. M. Spackman '27, Princeton, by a carefully played reply to a Sicilian Defense offered by B. J. Reines '28, Harvard, gained the upper hand by a well-timed sacrifice of a rook, after won after 46 moves.

Virgil M. Kimm '27, the West Point leader, showed his finest play on the first board of the Yale-Cadet struggle, when he smashed through an irregular defense offered by W. L. Pious '29S, and took the game after 29 moves. Then, after Yale had won on the second and third boards, A. V. Shannon '30, on the fourth board for West Point, successfully prevented a draw offered by B. N. Tager '29, and after 70 moves, managed to prevent him from queening a pawn, and won the second victory of the day for the Cadets. The summaries:

HARVARD 2, PRINCETON 2

Board No. 1—F. R. Chevalier '29, Harvard, defeated L. J. LaFleur '28,, Princeton, in a Ruy Lopez opening.

Board No. 2—W. M. Spackman '27, Princeton, defeated B. J. Reines '28, Harvard, in a Sicilian defense.

Ward and W. G. Findley '27, Princeton,

Board No. 3—W. B. Locke '27, Harvard drew a King's Gambit opening.

Board No. 4—Herbert Flashman '27, Harvard, and S. S. Emery '29, Princeton, drew a Four Knights' opening (Harvard played the White men on the odd boards).

YALE 2, U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY 2

Board No. 1—V. M. Kimm '27, West Point, defeated W. L. Pius '29S, Yale, in an irregular defense.

Board No. 2—J. A. Sherman '27, Yale, defeated Russell Blair '28, West Point, in a Vienna opening.

Board No. 3—T. A. Vance '29, Yale, defeated Paul Roy '30, West Point, in a Quen's Gambit opening.

Board No. 4—A. V. Shannon '30, West Point, defeated B. N. Tager '29S, Yale, in a Guiuco Piano opening (West Point played the White men on the odd boards).

NEBRASKA HAS A FAIR CHANCE

C. T. Black, New Coach, Has Nine Letter Men on His Basketball Squad

LINCOLN, Neb. (Special Correspondence)—With nine letter men in the lineup and a squad that originally numbered about 50 to select from, Coach C. T. Black, head basketball mentor at University of Nebraska, believes that the Scarlet and Cream will make a fair showing in the Missouri Valley Conference race. It is going to be hard for any team that wins the title, Coach Black declared. He said he was unwilling to make any predictions as to how far Nebraska may be able to go title-ward.

It is Coach Black's first season at Nebraska, coming here from Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia., where he served as basketball coach for two years. He is starting the season with a team with which he had no previous acquaintance and which finished in a tie for fourth place with University of Missouri last year. There is one thing in favor of a better showing and that is that the team has played together one season, while last year Coach E. E. Bearg had a team of comparatively new players. On the other hand Coach Black is changing from a man-to-man style of play to a five-man defense. M. G. Volz '24, Nebraska, is assisting Coach Black.

The nine letter men on the squad are: Capt. C. F. Smaha '27, John Brown '28, Philip Gerelick '29, R. H. Andresen '27, L. A. Sprague '28, F. E. Mielenz '27, T. H. Elliott '28, V. W. Lawson '28 and M. J. Klepser '27. Klepser made his letter two years ago. In Smaha, the Scarlet and Cream has one of the outstanding forwards in the valley as far as scoring ability is concerned, Smaha having made 115 points last year in 14 games. He is in excellent form this year and shooting baskets with improved accuracy in practice.

The return of Klepser, who played with Nebraska two years ago, adds strength to the Nebraska quintet. He is probably the fastest man on the team and will play at one of the forward positions. Brown, and Kenneth Othmer '29 a new man, are making strong bids for regular positions at forward. The Nebraska team last year with the exception of Smaha was weak in scoring baskets and it is believed that the team will show better in this respect.

The center position candidates are Elliott, C. W. Olson '29, T. C. Page '27 and Kenneth Othmer, who may play at that position or at forward. For the guard positions there are Andresen, R. A. Krall '29, W. V. Lawson '29, and E. W. Holm '29. Coach Black is using two combinations that may get the first calls for conference games. One is Smaha and Othmer, forwards, Elliott at center, and Gerelick and Andresen at guards. He has also used Othmer at center with Klepser and Brown at forwards, and Othmer at center and Holm and Krall at guards. Lawson will also be one of the main candidates for a guard position.

Othmer was an Omaha Technical High School star, and Holm, who is playing a guard, is a football lineman and seems to be one of the best guard prospects on the basketball squad. Smaha, Brown, Elliott, Gerelick and Klepser may also be a combination that will make a bid for recognition as the five guards, Andreson and Sprague, the latter a football end, played guard last season. Mielenz, also a football backfield man, may get a chance at a forward position. P. J. Morrison, W. L. Armstrong and G. H. Gohde, all sophomores, are new men who are good prospects for guards.

SELIGSON AND E. JACOBS WIN

Battle for U. S. Junior Singles Honors Between These Two Looms

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29 (AP)—A title battle between Julius Seligson of New York, junior indoor tennis champion, and Edward Jacobs of Baltimore, a former titleholder, loomed today as both Seligson and Jacobs won their way to the fourth round of the United States indoor junior and boys' tennis championships. Donald Strachan of Philadelphia, a protégé of William T. Tilden 2d, also turned in a workmanlike victory to place his name in the fourth round pairings.

In the boys' division, Warren F. Coen Jr. of Kansas City, and Sydney Wood of New York, both seeded players, pushed their way through the second round with little opposition. The summary:

U. S. JUNIOR INDOOR SINGLES
Third Round

Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated E. A. Baker, Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—0.

Malcolm T. Hill, Waban, Mass., defeated Theodore MacDonald, Tacoma, Wash., 2—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Frank X. Shields, New York, defeated Everett Smith, New York, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Julius Seligson, New York, defeated Lewis Levin, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—3.

Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated Gabriel Lavine, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—0.

Alphonso Smith, Annapolis, Md., defeated Joseph Gross, New York, 6—2, 6—4.

Henry L. Johnson Jr., Waban, Mass., defeated Morton Baker, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—3.

Eugene H. McAuliff, New York, defeated Benjamin Dillahunt, Baltimore, 6—3, 6—1.

BOYS' INDOOR SINGLES
Second Round

Fred Roll, Glenside, Pa., defeated Towner French, Baltimore, 6—4, 6—4.

Harold Blower, New York, defeated Frank Shore, Washington, 6—1, 6—4.

Donald Frame, New York, defeated Peter Gray, Westport, Conn., 6—4, 6—4.

Sidney Rosenwasser, New York, defeated Herman Goldberg, Baltimore, 7—5, 6—4.

Sydney Wood, New York, defeated Robert Bryan, Signal Mountain, Tenn., 6—3, 6—2.

Warren F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Morgan Wing, Pomfret, Conn., 6—0, 6—0.

Kansas State to Have Team Again

Swimmers Turn Out for Competition After a Lapse of a Year

MANHATTAN, Kan. (Special Correspondence)—After the lapse of a year Kansas State Agricultural College is again to have a varsity swimming team in the Missouri Valley Conference. The new director of physical education, Prof. L. F. Washburn, is the swimming coach. He declares that he has enough material to put a representative team in the race. Last season there were coaching and other difficulties that prevented the Purple from entering a team in swimming events.

Most of the watermen are untried in valley competition, but Coach Washburn has faith that in at least some of the events the athletes have unusual ability. Especially is he well manned in the free style events where several men are trying to win places on the team. In the short dash for either 40 or 50 yards, Washburn can use Capt. A. E. Lippincott '29, P. W. Gartner '28, W. D. Sandford '29, Arlas Conley '29, Jack Vasey Jr., '28, or some others who have not yet been tried sufficiently to show their worth.

From this group the coach will pick the men to represent Kansas State in the 100-yard and 200-yard dashes. Captain Lippincott will probably enter in the short dash and the 100-yard dash and Gartner is the choice for the 220-yard dash. The other dash men will fill utility roles, being entered wherever there is the best opportunity of winning points.

In the 150-yard backstroke there are two fast men, Ralph Schopp '27 and L. S. Farrell '28. They took the honors in the intramurals last year and are unusually clever in the backstroke, Washburn believes. Farrell is also one of the most capable breast stroke winners and probably will be entered in the 200-yard race of this class. His competition in the breast stroke is R. G. Cortelyou '27, a senior who for the first time is going out for swimming events.

In the plunge for distance Kansas State probably has the best chance, for some of the plungers have unofficial records close to the best in the Conference. T. H. Long '27 was on last year's freshman team and has a record plunge of 62 feet, which is just two feet short of the best valley distance. C. H. Black '28, another plunger whom Washburn picked from the intramurals the past week, made 56 feet on his first plunge without ever being practiced in the event.

The Purple fancy divers are not expected to win many points for the team, although Farrell may glean a few counters toward the team's total. John Yost '27 is also entered in the diving events. The required dives under Conference rules are the front dive, the front jackknife, the back dive, and the back jackknife. To this a fifth optional dive is added by agreement prior to the meets.

Hope for next year's team is shown in the work of the freshman divers, chief of whom is C. E. Christman '30, who is the best diver in the college and has excellent form in even the most intricate dives.

The valley schedule is weak in swimming meets, so Kansas State has arranged several meets with clubs from various cities of the territory. Among those on the schedule are the Wichita Elks; the Lincoln (Neb.) Y. M. C. A.; and Colorado College. The dates as yet are not definitely set for these meets. The tentative schedule follows:

Colorado College, here; Lincoln (Neb.) Y. M. C. A., home and home; University of Nebraska, home and home; Missouri Valley meet, Ames; triangular meet—University of Kansas, Washington University, and Kansas Aggies at K. C. A. C.; Wichita Elks.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL RESULTS TUESDAY

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Games played in Great Britain today resulted as follows:

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division
Arsenal 3, Manchester United 0; Aston Villa 5, Leeds United 1; Derby County 3, West Ham United 0; Liverpool 3, Bolton Wanderers 2; The Wednesday 3, Tottenham Hotspurs 1.

ENGLISH LEAGUE—Second Division
Barnsley 5, Fulham 0.

BRITISH PLAYERS LOSE

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 29—Two British players, E. G. Sergeant and W. Buerger, have been beaten by Dr. Savielly Tartakower of France and Richard Reti of Germany in the international chess tournament now proceeding at Hastings, Eng. Three games are unfinished wherein A. Teller of Czechoslovakia and Sir George A. Thomas and G. M. Norman both of Britain were matched against Edgar Colle of Belgium and R. F. Mitchell and F. D. Yates both of Britain.

KREMER PITCHES WAY TO TOP OF NATIONAL LEAGUE BOXMEN

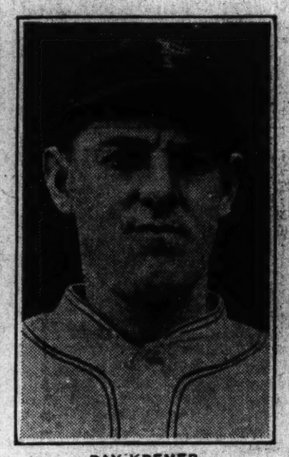
Pittsburgh Star Has Shown Fine Consistency Since His Major League Start in 1924—Has Earned Run Average of 2.61 in 1926

Ray Kremer, pitching his third season in the major leagues with Pittsburgh, was the leading boxman in the National League for 1926 according to the official averages released today. His earned-run average of 2.61 and his 20 victories and six defeats were the best performances under their respective ratings. Charles H. Root of Chicago had the next best earned-run percentage of 2.82, and Jesse L. Haines of St. Louis was second in the won and lost column with 13 victories and 4 defeats.

Kremer made his first appearance in major-league action in 1924 with Pittsburgh. He won 18 and lost 10 that season. In 1925 he won 17 and lost 8 showing fine consistency. He has made a much better showing in the big leagues than he did in the minors with Oakland, Sacramento and Vancouver. The New York Giants tried him out in 1915; but he was sent back to the minors without being allowed a chance to show his ability in a major-league game. Kremer's earned-run average, although better than Adolfo Luque's mark in 1925, failed to better Arthur C. Vance's 2.16 in 1924.

Kremer was the only Pittsburgh pitcher to make a place in the first 15 pitchers of the league in earned-run averages. In the won and lost percentages, Pittsburgh has the leader, Kremer, and H. L. Meadows in fourth place with 20 victories and 9 defeats and St. Louis has second place winner, Haines, and third place winner, Charles F. Rhem, who won 20 and lost 7. Peter J. Donahue of Cincinnati was the only other pitcher besides those mentioned to win 20 games. His record was 20 victories and 14 defeats.

For the fifth straight season, Arthur C. Vance of Brooklyn struck out the most men, despite the fact that he had the poorest season in winning games since his advent into the major leagues with Brooklyn in 1922. Vance struck out 140 men, 13 more than his nearest rival, Charles H. Root of Chicago. Jesse L. Petty of Brooklyn and Lawrence J. Benton of Boston were the only other pitchers to strike out more than 100 batters. Vance's total of strikeouts in five seasons has reached 954, his highest season's mark being 262 in 1924, when he won 28 games and lost 6.



RAY KREMER
Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club.

John W. Scott of New York was the leading relief pitcher of the league. He played in 50 games finishing 24. Joseph Genewich of Boston, who pitched so well near the end of the season, and Wayland O. Dean of Philadelphia, share last place among the pitchers in more than 10 games in the won and lost column. In the earned-run column, however, Genewich is 10 places from the bottom while Dean's place there is undisputed. Fred J. Blake of Chicago gave 92 base on balls and his team mate, Percy L. Jones, was close behind with 90. The record of all National League pitchers in more than 10 complete games follows:

Player and Club	TG	CG	IP	W	L	PC	H	HB	BB	SO	R	ER	ER AV
Ray Kremer, Pittsburgh..	37	18	231	20	6	.769	221	4	51	74	79	67	2.61
C. H. Root, Chicago.....	42	21	271	18	17	.514	267	6	62	127	104	85	2.82
J. L. Petty, Brooklyn....	38	23	276	17	17	.500	246	3	79	101	118	87	2.84
Fred Fitzsimmons, N. Y..	37	12	219	14	10	.583	224	4	58	48	90	70	2.88
A. J. Kaufmann, Chicago.	26	14	170	9	7	.563	169	6	44	52	71	57	3.02
D. L. McWeeny, Brooklyn.	42	10	216	11	13	.458	213	8	84	96	97	73	3.04
G. C. Alexander, 7Chi.; 23StL	30	15	200	12	10	.545	191	2	31	47	83	68	3.06
P. L. Jones, Chicago.....	30	10	160	13	7	.632	151	5	90	80	64	55	3.09
C. W. Mays, Cincinnati...	34	21	277	19	12	.613	286	4	53	58	112	98	3.14
C. F. Rhem, St. Louis....	34	20	258	20	7	.741	241	1	75	72	121	92	3.21
H. G. Carlson, Philadelphia	35	20	267	17	12	.586	293	2	47	55	116	96	3.24
J. L. Haines, St. Louis...	33	24	183	13	4	.765	186	2	48	46	76	66	3.25
P. J. Donohue, Cincinnati.	47	17	286	20	14	.588	298	9	39	73	133	107	3.37
E. J. Rixey, Cincinnati...	37	14	233	14	8	.636	231	2	58	61	104	88	3.40
Adolfo Luque, Cincinnati.	34	16	243	16	7	.648	231	2	77	80	123	93	3.42
W. L. Sherdel, St. Louis..	34	17	235	16	12	.571	255	5	49	59	103	91	3.49
J. F. Blake, Chicago.....	39	11	198	11	12	.478	204	6	92	95	91	79	3.59
E. O. Yde, Pittsburgh....	37	12	187	8	7	.533	181	2	81	34	97	76	3.66
H. A. McQuillan, N. Y....	33	12	167	11	10	.524	171	1	42	47	72	69	3.71
B. A. Grimes, Brooklyn...	30	18	235	12	13	.480	238	5	88	64	114	93	3.72
L. J. Benton, Boston.....	43	12	232	14	14	.500	244	7	81	103	113	99	3.84
J. E. Genewich, Boston...	37	12	216	9	16	.333	235	6	83	69	114	93	3.88
A. C. Vance, Brooklyn....	24	12	169	9	10	.474	172	1	58	140	80	73	3.89
R. E. Smith, Boston.....	33	14	193	10	13	.435	199	..	75	44	91	84	3.92
H. L. Meadows, Pittsburgh	36	15	227	20	9	.690	254	4	52	54	125	100	3.96
Victor Aldridge, Pittsbgh.	30	12	190	10	13	.435	204	4	73	61	100	86	4.07
J. W. Scott, New York...	50	13	226	13	15	.464	242	3	53	82	118	109	4.34
H. W. Ehrhardt, N. Y....	42	12	152	10	9	.526	179	3	42	28	89	77	4.56
C. E. Mitchell, Philadphia	28	12	179	9	14	.391	232	4	55	52	111	91	4.58
R. E. McGraw, Brooklyn..	33	10	174	9	13	.409	197	2	67	49	104	89	4.60
J. L. Barnes, Brooklyn...	31	10	158	10	11	.476	204	2	35	29	104	92	5.24
W. O. Dean, Philadelphia.	33	15	164	8	16	.333	245	3	89	52	136	121	6.09

PRESIDENT PROUT REGRETS ACTION

Expects Sports Bodies to Retain Interest in Olympics

By the Associated Press

Belief that the great sports associations will retain their interest in the American Olympic Association, despite the withdrawal of the National Amateur Athletic Federation, is expressed by William C. Prout, president of the Olympic organization. When the votes were taken at the annual meeting, he said he believed that the majority had spoken.

When asked for a statement on the action of the Federation Mr. Prout declared:

"America's participation in the Olympic Games at Amsterdam means too much from a patriotic as well as athletic point of view to permit it to be made the football of factional athletic rows. The Olympic Association cannot become involved.

"I regret that any organization has seen fit to withdraw. I feel sure, however, that the great organizations which have built up various lines of sport in this country over a period of years, will retain their active interest in this great patriotic and athletic movement."

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ST. PATRICKS RECALL KEELING AND PUDAS

TORONTO, Dec. 29 (Special)—St. Patricks have started to strengthen for the remainder of the National Hockey League season and have recalled Melville Keeling from the London Club and Albert Pudas from the Windsor Club of the same circuit. Keeling is a right-wing player and Pudas plays the left.

The locals are weak on the defense and C. H. Day may be moved back to the defense, a position he filled when with the University of Toronto. It is likely that Pierre Bellefuille will be sent to either London or Windsor.

SYRACUSE FIVE WINS

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 29 (AP)—The Syracuse University basketball team defeated the University of Pennsylvania five, 33 to 16, here, last night. The score at half time was Syracuse 14, Pennsylvania 9. V. A. Hanson, Syracuse forward, scored 18 points.

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COLUMBIA TEAM GAINS SLIGHTLY

New York University and City College Divide Match in Chess Race

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS LEAGUE

	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Games Won	Games Lost
New York	2½	½	9½	2½
City College	2½	½	9	3
Columbia	2	1	6½	5½
Pennsylvania	0	2	2	6
Rutgers	0	3	1	11

INDIVIDUAL STANDINGS

Player, class and college	W	L
S. S. Cohen '29, New York.....	3	0
Henry Fajans '26, City College..	2½	½
Israel Horwitz '27, New York ...	2½	½
Daniel Bronstein '28, City College	2	1
Philip Schlesinger '28, Columbia.	2	1
Milton Pinkus '28, New York ...	2	1
John Fischman '30, New York...	2	1
A. S. Pinkus '29, City College....	1½	½
Stanley S. Cohen '27, Columbia...	1½	1½
Robert Williams '29, City College	1	0
Robert Siebenschein G. Columbia	1	0
John G. Ely '27, Columbia.....	1	1
J. L. Vanderslice '28, Penn.....	1	1
Nathan Halper '27, Columbia...	1	2
Louis Kurtz '29, City College...	1	2
Harold Rottemberg '29, Rutgers.	1	2
D. G. Weiner '28, Pennsylvania.	0	2
Max Cohen '29, Pennsylvania...	0	2
Samuel Drasin '29, Pennsylvania	0	2
Jacob Neuss '29, Rutgers.....	0	3
Henry Michelson '29, Rutgers...	0	3
L. F. Ault '29, Rutgers	0	3

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—The chess team of Columbia University gained slightly in the standing of the Intercollegiate Chess League championship yesterday, when it defeated the University of Pennsylvania, 2½ to 1½ in the afternoon, while New York University and the College of the City of New York divided their matches evenly in the evening, 2 to 2.

The Morningside representatives were rearranged for the battle with the Pennsylvanians, with Nathan Halper '27, at the top board for the first time. This proved effective, for while he lost his match to David G. Weiner '28, his associates on the lower boards were more successful, the second match being drawn, and the Columbia players winning the other two.

The struggle between the other pair of local entries was close. The captain of the City College team demanded an adjudication of one of the matches, under the rules. He finally won the right, after the matter had been referred to Hermann Helms, the manager, and this evened the score, one match having been previously won by S. S. Cohen '29, of New York University, and two others having ended in draws, Geza Maroczy, the referee, gave the disputed game to the City College representative, Louis Kurtz '29. The summary:

COLUMBIA 2½, PENNSYLVANIA 1½

Board No. 1—D. G. Weiner '28, Pennsylvania, defeated Nathan Halper '27, Columbia, in a Queen's Gambit declined.

Board No. 2—Stanley S. Cohen '27, Columbia, and J. L. Vanderslice '28, Pennsylvania, drew a Queen's Gambit declined.

Board No. 3—Philip Schlesinger '28, Columbia, defeated Max Cohen '29, Pennsylvania, in a Ruy Lopez opening.

Board No. 4—J. G. Ely '27, Columbia, defeated Samuel Drasin '29, Pennsylvania, in a Ruy Lopez opening. (Pennsylvania played the white men on the odd boards.)

NEW YORK 2, CITY COLLEGE 2

Board No. 1—Israel Horowitz '27, New York, and A. S. Pinkus '29, City College, drew a Reti opening.

Board No. 2—S. S. Cohen '29, New York, defeated Daniel Bronstein '28, City College, in a Queen's Gambit declined.

Board No. 3—Milton Pinkus '28, New York, and Henry Fajans '28, City College, drew in an irregular opening.

Board No. 4—Louis Kurtz '29, City College, defeated John Fischman '30, New York, in a Queen's Pawn opening. (New York played the white men on the odd boards.)

CHANGES IN CHICAGO TEAMS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 29—Changes are announced here by both Chicago professional hockey teams. The Cardinals of the American Association have signed Ray Bonney, star goal tender of the Pittsburgh Yellowjackets, and it is expected he will be used here Friday and Sunday in the games with Minneapolis Millers instead of W. R. Fisher, who has been in charge of the Cardinal goal so far. The Cardinals are also looking for another pair of forwards to strengthen the scoring. The Black Hawks announce that Edward Sternaman, famous as a professional football player, has been appointed business manager in place of W. J. Tobin.

CANADIAN HOCKEY LEAGUE
RESULT TUESDAY
Windsor 2, Niagara Falls 1.

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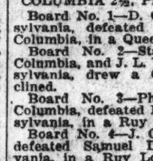
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AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

	W.	T.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Winnipeg	9	1	1	20	12	19
Duluth	8	2	1	19	12	18
Minneapolis ...	3	5	2	21	14	11
St

RADIO

SHIELDED SIX CONSTRUCTION DETAILS GIVEN

Assembly of the Six-Tube Shielded Receiver Made Easy

In this last of four articles on the Shielded Six Receiver McMurdo Silver takes up the story from where Kendall Clough left off, giving the construction details and precautions.

In all of the circuits of the Shielded Six UX201A tubes are used except in the first or second audio amplifier. In the first audio amplifier either a UX201A or UX112 tube is used; whereas in the second audio amplifier a UX171 or UX210 tube should be used with the highest available plate voltage in order that maximum quality of reproduction may be obtained. No provision is made for adjusting the volume of the received signal in the audio amplifier, this being taken care of by the small volume control knob at the center of the panel.

The parts needed for constructing the Shielded Six are listed below and may be procured in complete kit form. It is essential in any event that the coils, coil sockets, stage shields, tuning condensers and link motion be procured in kit form; as, unless this is done, they will not be carefully measured for operation together and will not operate satisfactorily. Where the parts are purchased in kit form, they have all been laboratory tested and will operate together without any trouble.

Parts List

4 S-M 631 stage shields.
2 S-M 316A condensers.
2 S-M 316B condensers — long shaft.
4 S-M 515 coil sockets.
2 K-K 4-in. 0-100 dials.
3 S-M 115A coils.
1 S-M 116A coil.
6 S-M 511 tube sockets.
1 S-M 275 choke.
2 S-M 220 transformers.
1 S-M 221 transformer.
1 Polymet .002 condenser.
5 Polymet 1 mf. condensers.
1 632 link motion.
2 Carter tip jacks.
1 Terminal strip with terminals.
1 Crowe metal panel, pierced.
1 Steel base, pierced.
1 Yaxley No. 10 switch.
1 Yaxley special antenna switch.
1 Carter No. 25, 25,000-ohm Hi-Pot.
1 Carter .5-ohm resistor.
3 Carter 200-ohm resistors.
1 Coil hookup wire.
1 Assortment miscellaneous parts.
1 Polymet 2-10 meg. resistance.
1 Polymet gridleak mounting.

After these parts have been procured, they should be carefully examined for minor troubles which may have developed in transit and handling. The jacks and switches should be examined for good contact as should the tube sockets and coil sockets. The coils should be examined to make sure that the windings have not been damaged or crushed in any way. The variable condensers should be most carefully inspected to make sure that as the rotary plates are adjusted they interleave between the stationary plates in a central position and that there is no tendency on the part of the rotor plates to come close to or scrape on the sides of the stationary plates.

The various parts may be mounted upon the steel sub-base as indicated in the different photographs accompanying previous articles. All parts should be placed on the sub-base in the positions as indicated from the different photographs and the panel should not be fastened to the sub-base except as one of the last operations.

There is only one caution that need be observed, particularly in mounting the parts, that is with respect to the variable condensers. It is barely possible that after they have been mounted, a strain may have occurred which will pull the plates slightly out of alignment, although they are constructed to prevent just this. If it is noticed that as the rotary plates are adjusted there is a tendency for them to come closer to one side of the stationary plates than the other, it will be necessary to adjust the positions of the stator plate sections so that each rotor plate will center up between its two adjacent stator plates when viewed from above. The necessary adjustment of the position of the stator plate sections may be made by loosening the nuts to be found on either side of the Bakelite supporting strips, these nuts being actually on the tie-bars of the stator plates. This will allow of shifting the entire stator plate sections to any desired position where they may be locked by means of these same nuts.

The parts having been mounted on the sub-base, the wiring may be put in place using a soldering iron and Belden flexible rubber-covered hookup wire. No difficulty will be encountered in wiring, as the numbers on the schematic diagram correspond exactly with those on the various instruments. It is advisable either that the wire have its insulation scraped and the ends fastened beneath the terminal screws of the parts, or that they be soldered to lugs in turn fastened beneath the terminal screws.

One precaution must be observed in wiring. It will be noticed that two leads run from the left-hand stage shield under the sub-base to the one next to it, and from this to the next shield to the right, and, in turn, from this shield to the extreme right shield. These two wires must be kept free and away from all other wiring of the set. This can easily be arranged by carrying all wiring along the back of the sub-base, then around and down along the terminal strip toward the front. This precaution applies to the wiring which is located beneath the sub-panel. The wiring in each stage shield should be made as short as possible, the placement of the individual connections being evident from the photographs.

In every case the negative filament connection and the negative B battery connection is made through the shield and metal sub-base. It may be found, in assembly, that a poor contact will be made and one or more of the tubes may not light due to the lacquering of the sub-base. If this condition is encountered, it may be corrected by removing the lacquer from the bottom of the sub-base at the points where the screws used both for holding down the tube sockets and making the negative filament connections run through the shields and sub-base into their fastening nuts.

After all wiring has been done on the sub-base, the front panel may be attached after the three right-hand condensers have first been ganged. The method of ganging them is to push the link motion over their shafts. The condensers should then be set so that their rotor plates are just about to interleave with the stator plates, but so that to the eye there is a tiny gap between them. This gap should be set so that it is uniform on all three condensers and the "monkey motion" then locked in position in such a fashion that the condensers can be turned only about one-sixteenth of an inch farther out in each case, but so that if the shaft of one is rotated the other three will be carried to the full interleaved position due to the link connection.

This having been done, the panel may be attached by means of the two switches at either end and the volume control at the center. The volume control should have been put in previously, before the stage shields went into place. Two washers will be found with the volume control, made of fiber. One of these should be placed on the inside of the sub-base and one on the outside of the sub-base, so that no metallic contact will exist between the volume control and the metal panel. It will be necessary to center the shaft of the volume control resistance in the oversized holes in both panel and sub-base in order that there will be no connection between the shaft bushing and the panels.

The receiver having been completely wired, it is ready to be put in operation and will require the following accessories:

1—Loudspeaker with plug
1—Antenna and ground system
1—6-volt storage battery
135 volts of B battery
C batteries as required by tubes
5—UX201A tubes
1—UX171 tube.

The batteries should be connected to the terminals marked for them and a 4½ volt C battery used on the detector tubes; though it may be found that 3 volts will give somewhat better results. With the UX171 tube a 22½-volt C battery will be required for the audio amplifier in addition. The tubes should be placed in their sockets and the coils in their respective sockets. The type 116A coil goes in the antenna or extreme left-hand socket, and the 115A coils in the other sockets, while the UX171 tube goes in the socket between the 221 and 220 transformer at the left of the set.

In operating the receiver, the filaments of the tubes should be turned on by means of a switch at the right-hand end of the panel, the loudspeaker cord tips inserted in the jacks marked for them, and, an antenna, either indoor or outdoor, from 30 to 60 feet long, connected to the receiver, as well as a wire terminating in a ground clamp on a water, gas, or steam pipe. With the antenna switch set the "long" position the two dials should be varied slowly throughout their range, keeping them approximately the same relation. Once a station has been found by this method the dial readings should be written down and saved for future reference.

If the selectivity of the receiver is insufficient for congested local conditions, this may be easily corrected by throwing the antenna switch to the short position. No filament rheostat is used on the tubes, a fixed resistor keeping them at a satisfactory operating voltage throughout the normal charge life of the storage battery. No provision is made for adjusting the volume of the receiver by cutting in or out tubes, but rather by the small volume control knob at the center of the panel.

In operating the receiver, if the volume control knob is turned all the way to the right, squeals will probably be heard and the receiver may possibly howl as a signal is being received. It will be found that with this knob set so in the middle of its range, no squealing will be experienced and the receiver may be operated using only the two large dials. If, however, this control knob is set so that the receiver is just ready to squeal, maximum sensitivity for distant stations will be obtained. This practically always is unnecessary where reception from stations with a 100-mile radius is required under average conditions. Thus the control for normal operation lies in but two adjustments—the two major tuning dials.

The Finished Receiver

Here is the Shielded Six in an Attractive Cabinet. The Appearance Combines Simplicity and Beauty. The Simplification of Control is Evident From the Panel.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, DEC. 30
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WCSH, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)
6 p. m.—Stocks, grain market, weather, announcements and news. 6:20—Special farm feature. 7:30—United States Radio Farm School. 8—Evening Watch. 10—WEAF, "Zippers."

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (349 Meters)
6 p. m.—Events; "Joe" Rines and his orchestra. 6:45—Big Brother Club. 8—Courtesy musical program. 8:30—New York program. 11—Boston-St. Patricks hockey game.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Organ. 6:30—Dinner music. 8—Musical program. 9—Royal Salon Orchestra. 10:30—Jack Denny's orchestra, WJZ.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (545 Meters)
8 p. m.—Travel talk. 8:30—Trio. 9—Programs from WEAF.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
8 p. m.—Joint program from WEAF, New York City.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner program. 7:30—WGY book chat. 9—Royal salon hour. 10—WGY orchestra. 11:30—Organ recital by Stephen E. Bolsclair.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—Mid-week hymn sing. 7:30—"Famous Characters in Literature." 8—Comfort hour. 8:30—"Song cle." 9—"Eskimos." 10—"Zippers." 11—Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Reports on all markets. 7—Pennsylvania orchestra. 8—"Voice of the Silent Drama." 8:30—Royal hour of music. 10—May Singhi Breen, Peter De Rose and Four Jack Roses. 10:30—Jack Denny's Frivolity Club orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (352 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Concert from New York through WEAF.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)
6 p. m.—Hollenden orchestra. 7:30—Studio program. 9—WEAF, "Eskimos." 10—Studio program. 11—Dance music.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—KDKA symphony orchestra. 7:20—Reports on all markets. 8—Courtesy program. 8:30—Radiotale, KDKA orchestra. 11—Dance program.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—"Uncle Kay-Bee." 7:40—Book review by Burt McMurtrie. 8:30—From WEAF. 9—"Eskimos," from WEAF. 10—"Zippers," from WEAF. 11—Etxi Covato's orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—"Billy" Hays and his orchestra. 7:30—Symphony orchestra; John A. Carroll, director. 8—Josh Sadler's Serenaders. 8:30—Go-Getters 8:45—Instrumental trio. 9—Barry O'Moore. 9:30—The Musical Chefs. 10—Piano accordion; musical saw. 10:15—Malle and Richards, songs. 10:30—Parodians' orchestra. 11—Cadix Revue.

WFG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
7 p. m.—News flashes. 7:15—Organ recital by Arthur Scott Brook. 7:30—Morton dinner music. 8—World Wonder Excursions, Alfred J. P. McClure, D. D. 8:15—String orchestra. 9:30—Studio program. 10—Emo's Weekly Movie Radiocast. 10:20—Organ recital. 11:20—Dance orchestra.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)
6 p. m.—Sandman Circle. 6:30—Dinner orchestra. 7:30—Organ recital. 8—Musical program. 9—String ensemble. 10—Staff concert. 11—Dance orchestra.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Hour of music. 7—Dinner music. 8—"The Voice of the Silent Drama." 9—Royal salon hour from WJZ. 10—Meyer Davis' band.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
5:15 p. m.—Children's hour. 5:45—Live stock market summary. 6:15—George Osborn's orchestra. 7:15—Religious talk. 7:45—Fashion talk. 8—New York program; "Eskimos"; special orchestra; "Zippers." 10—Weather report and closing grain markets. 10:05—Traffic talk. 10:30—Dance music.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Myrtle Williams, soprano; Stewart Watson, baritone. 8—Courtesy program. 11—Dance program.

WOW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dance music. 6:45—Market résumé. 7—Talks. 7:10—Frank Peterson, tenor; Lillian Madsen, piano. 9—De luxe program. 10—Dance music.

WOK, Homewood, Ill. (217 Meters)
6 p. m.—String orchestra. 8—Stage program, organ and dance orchestra. 9:30—Dance and studio program.

WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (226 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Bright spots from comic operas. 10—The Izaak Walton League period. 11—Coon-Sanders' orchestra.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)
7 p. m.—Trianon Ensemble and special artists in holiday program. 8—American artists recital. 8:30—Trianon orchestra, Dell Lampe; Trianon Ensemble; "Bob" Duffy; "Bob" Smith; John Stamford, in popular program.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
6 p. m.—Supper bell program. 6:30—Sports review. 6:40—Maurie Sherman's orchestra. 7—May and June. 7:15—WLS trio. 10—Dance program and singers.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
6 p. m.—Robert Visconti's orchestra. 6:30—Cincinnati Auto Club. 6:40—Orchestra. 9—Light opera. 10—The Melody Boys. 10:20—Dance music. 11:15—Night Howls by the Sky Terriers.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
10 p. m.—Walter Davidson and his Louisville Loons. 10:30—Eugene Schmitt, baritone. 11—Piano solos. 11:15—Dance music from Swiss Garden.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; weekly book talk by Louise Meeker; Jack Riley's orchestra. 11:45 to 1 a. m.—Ted Weems' orchestra.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert. 10:45—Organ recital.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Euterpean Club. 9:30—Saxophone octet. 11—John Josey, organist.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)
6 p. m.—Concert by Bem's little symphony orchestra. 6:55—News items, weather, market and closing stocks. 8—KGO little symphony. 9—Phil Lambkins's orchestra; intermission solos.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (428 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—"Ye Towne Cryer," giving stock and fruit reports and news. 6:30—States orchestra. 7—Rudy Seiger's Fairmount orchestra. 7:30—DX. 8—Courtesy program. 9—Holiday program.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)
7 p. m.—Organ recital. 8—Courtesy programs. 10—Feature program. 11—Gus Arnheim' orchestra.

KMTR, Hollywood, Calif. (370 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner hour concert with Ray Bailey's orchestra. 6:45—Vacation days. 7—Courtesy musical program. 7:30—Special program. 8—Angelus String Quartet. 9—Male quartet. 10—Miller's dance orchestra. 11—Ralph Markey and his musical keys.

KFON, Long Beach, Calif. (258 Meters)
6 p. m.—Organ recital. 6:20—KFON concert orchestra. 6:50—Travelogue. 7—Courtesy program. 8—Long Beach Municipal Band. 9—Courtesy orchestra. 10—Capitol organ.

Sunset Stories

Mother's Friendly Garden

THE little house was very bare and lonely when the new family first moved into it. A little back from the highway, which led to the distant city, it stood in the midst of great fields with not a tree, nor a shrub, nor a flower to brighten its surroundings.

Being used to friendly neighbors, Mother was sometimes lonely when Father was away at his work, and the children busy at play, and at such times, she wistfully watched

"We Have Noticed Your Garden From the Road, and We Thought Perhaps You Would Show Us All of It."

the automobiles, which all day passed to and fro before the door, wishing that one of them might stop and a friendly visitor come in.

Sitting in the shade of the house with her sewing one afternoon in the early fall, a thought came to her quite suddenly as she looked about at her dull surroundings. Her face brightened and her eyes sparkled—"At least," she said aloud, "I can have a garden."

The children came running from their play at the sound of her voice. "You'll help me, won't you?" she said to them. "It's going to be a beautiful friendly garden."

Indeed it took the help of all the family to make the garden which Mother had seen so suddenly and so plainly that warm afternoon. Father gladly took a little time from his work in the fields to plow the ground where Mother's flowers were to be. He also planted some very small trees and some quite tiny shrubs where Mother directed him to plant them.

Before the snow came that year, Mother and the children had safely tucked away in the brown earth bulbs of tulips and crocuses and jonquils, and the slender ribbon-like leaves of the irises showed quite plainly where they were to bloom next spring.

During the winter, while the winds blew and the snow fell outside, the whole family planned their garden and waited for spring.

It takes more than one year to make a garden but as the seasons came and went, it became little by little more beautiful.

The trees grew and the shrubs grew, shutting in and sheltering the wide borders of flowers on either side of the green lawn.

People passing on the highway began to notice the little place and to watch for the procession of the flowers, from the early tulips and crocuses in the spring to the gorgeous beds of asters in the fall.

At last, one summer afternoon, as Mother was busy tending her flowers, a great sedan paused in the road before the door and two people came into the garden.

"We had to stop," one woman said. "We have noticed your garden so often from the road, and we thought perhaps you would show us all of it."

"Of course," said Mother, and she led them all about. Vines grew thickly over the little house, forming a green background for the bed of lovely flowers before it. Phlox bloomed in great trusses of pink and white and purple in the borders, zinnias flaunted their great heads and gorgeous colors in beds all their own. Nasturtiums grew and climbed about a stone bird bath, and a trellis of climbing roses sheltered a seat which overlooked the whole beautiful garden. Humming birds, bees, and butterflies hovered about in the sunshine, and bird voices filled the air from the branches of the great trees.

"We knew it was lovely," said the visitors, "from what we could see from the road. May we ask our friends to stop and see it too? It is too beautiful to pass by."

"We shall be very glad to share it," said Mother smiling.

After that, many of the motor cars, as they went to and fro on the highway, paused before the door of the little house, and friendly visitors came into the garden to admire the tulips or the irises or the flaming poppies, or the phlox, and to visit with Mother and Father and the children.

RADIOCAST SERVICES OF MOTHER CHURCH

Radiocasting of Sunday morning services in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., from Westinghouse Station WBZ of Boston and Springfield, on a wavelength of 333 meters, will be resumed next Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Other dates when these services will be radiocast follow: Jan. 23, Feb. 6, March 6, April 3, May 1, May 15, and June 5.

Canned Reindeer: The Alaskan Government railroad is experimenting in canning reindeer meat. The outlook is bright for the industry as the canned product tastes like veal.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Marion Watson, Minneapolis, Minn.
S. D. Watson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Bertha M. Shaw, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Dorothy Bridges, Atlantic, Mass.
Robert N. Shaw, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Elisabeth Hemeon, Whitinsville, Mass.
Miss J. M. Smith, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Miss Bessie E. Langdon, West Stockbridge, Mass.

NEW YORK STAGE TO BE CLEANSED

Mayor Walker Obtains a Promise of Co-operation From Producers

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Mayor Walker, who recently imposed a 3 a. m. curfew law on night clubs, has now taken up the task of cleaning up the New York stage.

In a conference with theatrical producers, he told them that legal censorship would follow unless they co-operated in an effort to keep their theatres free from unclean plays.

Promises of co-operation were made by the producers, and it was generally regarded as possible that a position similar to that of Will Hayes in the motion picture industry may result.

Lee Shubert, William A. Brady, David Belasco, Daniel Frohman, Arthur Hopkins, Edgar Selwin, John Golden, Gilbert Miller, and Thomas Broadhurst were among those attending the conference. Florence Ziegfeld, George White, and Earl Carroll received invitations, but did not attend.

The Mayor suggested an organization of producers to act as their own censors. The Mayor asserted that unless the producers took steps to "clean up" the stage we would ask for legislation to give the commissioner of licenses power to revoke legitimate theater licenses, which power he now has over the motion picture theaters.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Cobden, America and Peace

A Review by SIR ALFRED ROBBINS

Richard Cobden and Foreign Policy, by William Harbutt Dawson. London: Allen & Unwin. 12s. 6d. net.

SO RAPIDLY in these hurrying times do the names of the most popular figures of the moment, whether of the pulpit, the platform or political life, fade from public memory that a man needs outstanding caliber to have not merely his name remembered but his opinions quoted more than a decade or two after he has passed away. George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton and Abraham Lincoln are examples of these exceptional men in the history of the United States. Oliver Cromwell, Lord Bolingbroke, Edmund Burke, Benjamin Disraeli and Richard Cobden share the like distinction in England. All were men of individuality; and one feels inclined, when contemplating the political effort of each, to utter the opening words of Disraeli's striking testimony to Cobden during that statesman's earliest career, "I who honor genius," and to fill in the detail as befits the man.

The trouble in the average politician's judgment of Cobden, one of the most powerful in influence among his countrymen during the first half of Queen Victoria's prolonged reign, is the tendency to regard him only as "The Great Free-Trader," and, therefore, to view that position of 60 to 80 years since from the fiscal viewpoint of today.

Service to Peace

Mr. William Harbutt Dawson consequently deserves thanks for having, in the volume now published, recalled not only to Cobden's countrymen but to he world his services to the promotion of international peace. He labored in that cause as strenuously, thought not so dramatically, as in the cause with which his name is always identified. It is true that Cobden was accustomed to link with it his abiding doctrine that the most effective way to promote peace among nations was to bring them into closer commercial as well as social and political relationship; but it was his horror of bloodshed, as well as of oppression in any form, which was at the root of his heartfelt desire to do away with war.

It assuredly is not without significance, in studying the evolution of Cobden's attitude toward foreign policy—a study much assisted by the admirable arrangement and persistent lucidity of Mr. Dawson's book—that Cobden's earliest public political effort, published when he was just over 30, and years before he entered the British House of Commons, was a pamphlet on "England, Ireland and America." No less significance attaches to the fact that on its title-page stood the quotation from Washington's Farewell Address to the American people. "The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible"—and Cobden italicized the word "political." His whole theory of nonintervention in the public affairs of other countries was thus crystallized at the outset of his career by his emphasis on one particular word. And, when he went on to develop his belief that "the New World is destined to become the arbiter of the commercial policy of the Old," he displayed a prescience never more proved than now, 80 years after. This of itself shows the desirability for studying Cobden at every angle, and not at that alone with which he has customarily been specially identified.

The spring of 1835—when William IV was King of Great Britain and Andrew Jackson President of the United States—witnessed the publication of this earliest pamphlet: the summer of the same wear saw Cobden's first visit to the United States—very far from a "joy-ride" in those days, when this busy Lancashire manufacturer, leaving Manchester on May 1, did not reach New York until June 7. The admiration he had entertained for the American people before going among them was deepened when in their homes, and it suffused his international outlook all through. This young English business man of 31 exclaimed in a letter to his brother, on his first visit: "The very genius of activity seems to have found fit abode in the souls of this restless and energetic race. . . . All is done with one common object, the economy of time." Could truer words be spoken now?

What, indeed, made Cobden a great force was that he was not merely a theoretical thinker, but a practical politician. In his pamphlet published immediately before sailing for America, he told his country men of the possibility of their being overshadowed by not only the commercial, but the naval ascendancy of the United States, and this at a moment when such a notion was laughed at by experts in commercial and naval—especially naval—affairs. He perceived even thus early that American internal trade was being developed with wondrous rapidity because of its superior railway enterprise; and very soon after his return he publicly reiterated his warning that it was "from the West rather than from the East that danger to the supremacy of Great Britain is to be apprehended—from the silent and peaceful rivalry of American commerce, the growth of its manufactures, its rapid progress in internal improvements, the superior education of its people, and their economical and pacific government, not from barbarous policy or impoverishing armaments."

Well Collated

These sentences were published in 1836; they could not be bettered, as matters both of observation and opinion, in 1926, and they contain the whole pith of Cobden's international policy. Peace was his object throughout, and he carried his belief in the necessity for nonintervention to a degree even beyond that of most who generally sided with him. This was not from adhesion to the Quaker teaching by which his friend Bright was swayed. It was due to his belief that the ordered prosperity of the world and the happiness of its peoples would best be secured by free institutions, fit education, and full social and commercial intercourse. The abundant material concerning international affairs to be found in Cobden's speeches and writings, well compiled and collated by Mr. Dawson, gives conclusive proof of the depth and sincerity of this belief. Often without apparent good effect at the moment, Cobden's opinions live, after 60 years,

"There are some members of Parliament who, though not present in the body, are still members of this House, independent of dissolutions, of the caprice of constituencies, even of the course of time. I think Richard Cobden was one of these men." So Benjamin Disraeli, his lifelong political opponent, exclaimed in the Commons. And a perusal of Mr. Dawson's book causes one to say, after the style of the legendary admirer of Edmund Burke, "Ditto to Mr. Disraeli."

Woodcuts of Cambridge

Twenty-four Woodcuts of Cambridge, by J. F. Greenwood. London: John Lane. 15s. net.

THIS volume again proves how well the woodcut lends itself to book illustration, at least when handled with such skill and judgment as Mr. Greenwood displays.

There is in these illustrations a quiet charm, the serene and mellowed atmosphere of bygone ages—it is tellingly expressed in the masonry and weathered timber of these beautiful old edifices, over which the memory of past glories and romance seems to hover. One feels that this is more the Cambridge of the past than the Cambridge of today. The beholder can in fancy stray through the old gateways, over the cobbled courtyards undisturbed by the distracting hustle of our restless century. Mr. Greenwood has portrayed a Cambridge full of dignified repose, whose memories may inspire and blend with dreams of a future of continuous greatness for this ancient and glorious university.

St. Catherine's, Cambridge: Woodcut by J. F. Greenwood.

Tobogganing With James

A Review by R. M. GAY, Simmons College

The Letters of William James, edited by his son, Henry James. Two volumes in one. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3. "An Atlantic Monthly Publication."

REREADING these letters, I was reminded of the remark an old teacher once made to me when I asked him why he had abandoned James's "Briefer Course" for Angell's textbook. "Why, you see," said he, "I had to give up James because I found that my students tobogganed so merrily on James's style that they forgot to look at the intellectual scenery."

One toboggans merrily through these letters, too, and the amount of scenery that is offered almost takes one's breath away. James was perhaps even more a poet than a philosopher, and it may be that when his philosophy is forgotten he will be remembered as a master of language. The person displayed here is the one long familiar in his works, but a more whimsical, high-spirited, daring, robustious and even slangy expression of it. His attitude toward life was that suggested by the apostle: "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." He believed that a man's philosophy is the natural fruit of his temperament, and, while he was incessantly reading the works of other theorists, he tested them all, so to speak, by the amount of nutriment they seemed to have for him.

His impatience of coldly logical systems may have made him a poorer professional metaphysician, but it certainly made him a better writer and teacher, as did his omnivorous reading of books outside his specialties, especially the reading of great fiction. Writing to Renouvier, than whom he admired few men more, we find him discussing, not the philosophy of history, but Tolstoy's "War and Peace," and enthusiastically praising its astounding veracity. In a letter to his brother he begs him to give him a list of all the great novels he has lately read and then proceeds to name the French novelists—George Sand, Balzac, Gautier, Erekmann-Chatrian, Diderot—whom he has been devouring for two months past.

The great quality that one feels in him, in all his work and in all that has been said about him by those who knew him, may be described as intense aliveness. It was this quality that made him do things that startled and sometimes shocked the conventional and formal. Professor Miller, in his delightful picture of James as a teacher, given in the second part of these "Letters," pages 11 to 17, tells how he once, wishing to illustrate a difficult point, brought out a little blackboard. "He stood it on a chair and in various other positions, but could not at once write on it, hold it steady, and keep it in the class's vision. Entirely bent on what he was doing, his efforts resulted at last in his standing it on the floor while he lay down at full length, holding it with one hand, drawing with the other, and continuing the flow of his commentary." "If this suggests lack of dignity," he adds, "it misleads, for dignity never forsook him, such was the inherent strength of tone and bearing." When Benjamin Paul Blood criticized his English as over-colloquial, he humbly admitted the aspersion and offered to send one of his lectures to his critic for revision; but he could not curb his passion for homely, vigorous, and vivid speech.

The present edition is a one-volume, low-priced reprint of the "Letters." It is surely most welcome. It contains everything that the 1920 first edition contained except a few pictures, and has, moreover, a very interesting letter about Schopenhauer which the original edition had not. This added letter, by the way, though only a fragment, is so characteristic of the author that it might be chosen as a specimen of his style. The citizens of Frankfort were proposing to erect a statue to Schopenhauer, and Professor Hillebrand had requested James to let his name be used as favoring the project; but he declines the honor with humor though with decision, on the ground that the German pessimist "studiously lived for no other purpose than to spit upon the lives of the likes of me and all those I care for." "Isn't there something rather immoral," he asks, "in publicly doing homage to one whose writings, if the public could but understand and heed them, would undo whatever simple kindliness and hope keeps its life sweet?"

And he amusingly adds: "It seems to me that the indiscriminate newspaper optimism of our day rather overshoots the mark when it takes to hurrahing for pessimism itself. It is as if the Parisians should raise a monument to Bismarck or the Comte de Chambord to Robespierre, because 'after all, they are good fellows too.'"

James was one of those gifted persons who can hardly put 10 words together without stamping them with their individuality.

Shop-Talk

A NEW volume of "The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog," by Carmack, published by the Belden Press, Chicago, is a signal for rejoicing among not only the host of small folk who love the friendly little fellow and his affairs, but also the numbers of parents who are grateful for a book of "funnies" that they are glad to have their children read.

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The diary begins practically where the first volume closed, and records what the artist considers the better of the Snubs incidents published in The Christian Science Monitor the last year. "The Boss," Joan, Sponge the kitten, Togo the neighbor's dog, the postman, Lucy the maid, and others who make up the scenes of the natural everyday American household of which Snubs is a cheerful part, walk into the pages. The little dog, true to the gift of companionship which has found him so many friends of all ages and localities, goes about his affairs with a joyousness that is in itself helpful to children. The characters, the incidents, the thoughts brought out have evidently a certain universality, with a genuine simplicity appealing to childhood. "I have a dog just like Snubs," is the frequent comment of his small friends.

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The collected "Diary" is attractively printed, with illustrated fly-leaf and a small sketch on many a left-hand page between incidents. For children as yet not introduced to Snubs and his affairs, as well as for the many who already know and love them, this second collected edition of the sketches, giving as it does opportunity for the frequent re-reading essential to childhood enjoyment, is a happy addition to juvenile picture-story books.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the indorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Georgia and the Union in 1850, by Richard Harrison Shryock. Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press. $4.50.

George Rogers Clark, by Temple Bodley. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $5.

The Story of Mankind, by Hendrik Van Loon. New York: Boni & Liveright, Inc. $2.50.

Gilbert and Sullivan, A Critical Appreciation of the Savoy Opera, by A. H. Godwin. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

Her Majesty, The Romance of the Queens of Holland, by E. Thornton Cook. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $6.

The Pacer, by Viola Paradise. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

Additional Exercises to Elementary Harmony, by C. H. Kitson. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. $1.25.

Beethoven's Op. 18 Quartets, by W. H. Hadow. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. 50 cents.

The Curse of the Reckavlles, by Walter S. Masterman. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

Lilliecrona's Home, by Selma Lagerlöf. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

Spenser, by Emile Legouis. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

Shoot, by Luigi Pirandello. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

Bulgaria and the Y. M. C. A. (Prepared by R. M. Markham, Sofia) is a little brochure in English describing the Bulgarian peasants, their sufferings, hopes and aspirations, and a brief summary of the work of the Y. M. C. A. in this little known corner of Europe. The brochure is profusely illustrated and will certainly stimulate interest in the unfortunate race of which it tells, but it is so strongly Bulgarian in tone that it is likely to give rise to a good deal of criticism among the many admirers of Bulgaria's neighbors, whose behavior is shown in none too favorable a light. But no one will quarrel with the descriptions of Bulgarian littérateurs of the past half century since the country first began to shake itself free from the Turks.

Review of Working Days, by Margaret A. Pollock (London: Jonathan Cape. 6s. net), tells of the conditions of 16 days of manual work, industrial and agricultural, set down by the people engaged in doing that work. Skilled and unskilled are included, but all are classed as manual. These simple narratives would, by themselves alone, have formed a valuable incentive to reform of the conditions described, but many may feel that Mrs. Pollock has weakened this incentive by the insertion of too many other matters of a strongly biased kind.

Twelve Modern Creeds

Twelve Modern Apostles and Their Creeds. New York: Dutfield & Co. $2.50.

THE student in search of knowledge regarding denominational differences in religious beliefs will find in this symposium of articles, which first appeared in the magazine, the Forum, much ready-at-hand information concerning beliefs as antipodal as those held by a Roman Catholic and a Mormon, by a Methodist and a Unitarian, by a Christian Scientist and an unbeliever, one wholly devoid of faith in a divine cause and presence.

The series is prefaced by an essay on the future of Christianity by Dean Inge of St. Paul's, London. The prevailing note among 10 of the articles is that of optimism, which the "gloomy Dean" in his prefatory statement does not altogether share. While he asserts that he finds "nothing in the Gospel to justify the notion that the true religion will ever convert the world at large," yet he declares that he has not the slightest fear that the light kindled in Galilee will ever be put out. He sees a long up-hill struggle for Christianity without the final evangelization of mankind.

The authors are men of prominence in their respective denominations, several of international reputation. Gilbert Chesterton writes for the Roman Catholics; Senator Reed Smoot for the Mormons; Samuel McChord Crothers for the Unitarians; Judge Clifford P. Smith for the Christian Scientists; Carl Van Doren as an unbeliever; Bishop Slattery for the Episcopalians; Rufus Jones for the Quakers, and Henry Sloan Coffin for the Presbyterians.

Chesterton declares that he has found in the teachings of Roman Catholicism ample reason for adopting this form of religion, and he holds that his is the only type of religion which makes a large attempt to change the whole world from the inside, "working through wills and not laws."

Dr. Coffin, who speaks for the Presbyterians, says that during an experience of more than 20 years as professor in an undenominational seminary, he has taught future ministers of all leading communions, and has come to realize that all are working for the same purpose. He declares that denominational differences do not stand today, because of difference in teaching or in the type of Christian life resulting. While there may be differences in emphasis they are trifling.

Baptist and Quaker

Dr. Mullins is a Baptist because he finds in this doctrine emphasis laid upon the right of the individual. Personal choice is the basis of discipleship with the Baptist. Denying the consistency of infant baptism, he declares for the training of the child until he can choose for himself.

That gentle religio-philosopher, Rufus Jones, tells both why he was and why he is a Quaker. He was born of Quaker parents and trained in their faith. He is one now, because he has found in this form of mysticism that which satisfies his religious yearnings. This teaching he asserts lays much stress upon "the sanctification of the inner life," holding, above all, to "the nearness of God to the human soul," and to direct mystical intercourse with the divine, "in a first-hand discovery of God."

Senator Smoot, as a Mormon, states that in his search for spiritual light, he has never found anything better than the teachings of his accepted religion, which discloses "this to be the everlasting gospel, framed in the heavens before the earth was formed, and revealed to men in a series of dispensations, of which the present is the greatest and last." He asserts that Mormonism was made possible by the guarantee of religious liberty found in the Constitution of the United States.

Christian Science

In setting forth the reasons why he is a Christian Scientist, Judge Smith traces the successive steps taken by Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this religion, in the establishment of her church. He states that while he was undertaking to read the New Testament apart from the creedal beliefs of 30 years ago, he became interested in Christian Science, because its theology appealed to him as conforming with the teachings of the four Gospels. Later he found the practice of Christian Science effective for healing in its broadest sense. Judge Smith declares Christian Science to be a way of life, which finds its "inspiration, illustration and proof" in the life of Christ Jesus.

The religionist will find little to accept in Van Doren's reasons why he is an unbeliever. For one who has tested and proved to his complete satisfaction both the fact of the divine presence and the possibility of man's proving his relationship with that presence, Van Doren's coldly intellectual process of reasoning is wholly devoid of the glow which accompanies personal religious experience. While it may be both easy and logical for him who has never seen to reason that there is no vision, yet his argument will not impress those who have seen, who out of personal experience have gained understanding. Faith is as legitimate as logic, and religious experience does not of a necessity fall without the pale of that intellectual despot. Revelation and reason not only may be but are reconciled, but he who would find the "pearl of great price" must search with faith.

Rarely does one find in a single volume such frank expression regarding the basis of appeal for the various doctrinal beliefs. A. F. G.

The demand for Hendrik Van Loon's "The Story of Mankind" apparently continues unabated. Boni & Liveright have now reissued the Newbery Medal edition with an extra chapter to bring the story to date, and six new drawings. This is the thirty-second edition of the book.

A Great American Merchant

John Wanamaker, by Herbert Adams Gibbons. 2 vols. New York: Harper & Brothers. $10.

WHEN America was ready to enter upon the period of expansion following the Civil War there arose leaders capable of carrying through that mighty and unexampled effort of industrial development. Small farmers and shopkeepers, who in Europe would have considered their humble station as firmly fixed as the crown itself, blossomed in incredibly short time into lords of fabulously rich estates and mercantile princes wielding power beyond the brightest dreams of many a monarch of the older world. Men built the most lavish castles in the air, and within a decade had those same castles standing in solid masonry on the main thoroughfares of New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Chicago.

Some of these men have left little impression save of their courage and enterprise. They were, so far as would appear, merely agents of material expansion. Their careers were of relatively brief duration. Their names and their work are rapidly passing from memory. But there were others who saw that the course of expansion needed higher guidance, who made noble efforts to keep the rising floods of new development dyked in by the old ideals of Christianity that their predecessors had planted on American soil.

Not an Easy Task

It was no easy task to reconcile this vast access of materiality with the simple Christian teaching of the Puritan forbears. Men and women, carried on the crest of an apparently irresistible wave of prosperity, lost count of their higher bearings. It was a supreme test for many an upright Christian. And many failed. But a notable few clung tenaciously to their old ideals and replanted them—or as many of them as they thought would grow—in the new industrialized soil.

Perhaps America is not able even yet to realize its indebtedness to John Wanamaker and a few others for those stout bulwarks that held up the moral sense of the Nation during that early period of stress and change. Such matters come within the province of literature to interpret, and literature of the higher type has rarely found a congenial field among the busy schemers of trade and finance. Happily the memory of John Wanamaker has been better served by a biographer worthy of the task. Dr. Gibbons is no admirer of the mercantile prince as such. But he is able to measure the achievements of the man by lofty and abiding standards, and thereby to bring new meaning to the efforts of one who accomplished a necessary, if in the long run thankless, part in the construction of the young Nation. This work, in short, besides being a masterly biography, is a study of the decades of acute expansion and their effect on the American people as a whole that will be read with profit and interest by every student of the formative years of the Nation.

Old Settlers

The Wanamakers were old settlers of Palatine lineage. John, the son of a Philadelphia brick-maker, gave early evidence, in his errand-boy days, of an extraordinary adaptability to changing circumstances, and, in his first Bible class, of a firm anchorage to Christian ideals which he persistently maintained throughout his career. His adaptability led him constantly to seek new experiences, to adventure in new businesses. He was never too concentrated on one great project to have the corner of his eye trained on another of equal magnitude. He had a flair for prospective changes. He would build on side-streets when there was no demand for the sites; he would increase his stock when sales were falling off; he would negotiate with Edison for electric lighting and ventilation when such conveniences were still unheard of. And so, when the next rush came for sites, for stocks or improvements, there he was, ready intrenched and prepared to take full advantage.

When 23 years old he pooled resources with his brother-in-law, Nathan Brown—about $4000 all told—and opened a men's clothing store at the modest and not very central Oak Hall building, Philadelphia. He knew nothing about the business, and the Civil War was about to break out. Common sense counseled the youths to bide their time. But Wanamaker was always for "uncommon sense." The store gained some army contracts (delivered in a wheel-barrow) and prospered. Eight years later Wanamaker was in a position to build a second store, for higher class good, downtown, and a few years later he bought the disused railway freight sheds, a huge erection set in a wilderness of freight yards, and opened them in the Centennial Exhibition year as the "Grand Depot" of men's clothing. When the exhibition closed, the Grand Depot was transformed into a "new kind of store" (now familiarly known as a department store), which monopolized his energies until 1896, when he purchased the old Stewart store in New York at Ninth and Broadway—a quarter no longer popular as a shopping district—and so began his famous association with that city.

Religious Anchorage

But phenomenal success in business, which satisfied many of his brother merchants, did not satisfy John Wanamaker. He had imposed stricter duties upon himself. He had his religious anchorage to look to. And while sometimes a certain amount of compromise was allowed to be inevitable—just as when Postmaster-General, with the patronage problem on his hands, he conformed to political custom—nevertheless he determined not to drag his anchor more than necessary. His business must be molded to his convictions. And so, when cotton-mixed goods permeated the market, he boldly stood out for all-wool. When manufacturers attempted to debase the quality of their goods, he fought them till they returned to standard. When his furniture salesman implored him to stock inferior goods because the public wanted them, he replied: "They oughtn't to want them. If we can't get them to want better stuff than that, I am willing to close up this department." He was one of the first to introduce the one-price system, that stopped the haggling of the old stores and made shopping a pleasure instead of a wrangle, and he was actually the first to make the "money-back" offer.

These facts speak even more for the sincerity of Wanamaker's convictions than his more definitely religious work, including his long devotion to the great Sunday School of his founding. And a still more striking manifestation of his simple faith is revealed to us when, with two immense new buildings under way, in New York and Philadelphia, respectively, there came the Wall Street crash of 1907. For months the firm was on the verge of bankruptcy. But the veteran trader found strength in his higher resources, refused to yield or sell out, and finally won through.

It would be futile in the course of a brief review to attempt an adequate account of this many-sided merchant, whose name stands for all that is best in the trading life of the United States today. Many useful careers might well have been combined to form this one long crowded existence. Suffice it to say, that Dr. Gibbons handles his subject with admirable judgment and penetrating insight and has produced a study that will form a worthy monument to a great and a good American.

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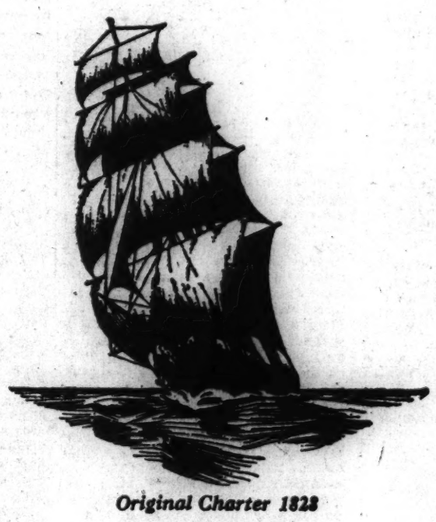

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THE HOME FORUM

Trollope in Autobiography

THE familiar lines of Burns express a wish that has come to many people,

O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as others see us!

Such a view, he says, would be humbling to the pride, but salutary to the character. We cannot, usually, command this frank estimate—and probably would not accept it if we could. The most we can do, if our taste and imagination set that way, is to offer a somewhat variable study of what we think we are; which is frequently not at all what we appear to our friends. Readers of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" remember the amusingly divergent pictures of "the young man John" as he saw himself and as his neighbors saw him. A composite of the two, says Dr. Holmes, would show him as he actually was.

The faculty of just self-revelation is rare. Not a few great writers have attempted it, but oddly enough without any marked success. Scott wrote a fragment of autobiography, but touched only his beginnings. Dickens composed a few chapters, which he afterward turned to account in "David Copperfield." Byron made "a fancy sketch of himself in cap and yataghan." Tennyson satisfied himself by talking over the events of a long career with his son, who wrote an interesting but respectful biography. De Quincey's "Confessions" appeal to us for other than personal reasons. For a genuinely good autobiography—one that is full, frank, just and interesting—we must turn to a writer who carried into this parlous field the same basic soundness which is found in his novels. This writer is Anthony Trollope.

Trollope is remembered today—somewhat faintly, it must be confessed—as the author of some realistic novels of English clerical life. But his autobiography reveals a man who is worth knowing better. For thorough self-revelation, humor, and a sort of hearty frankness, there is nothing else quite so good of its kind. The book was written about 1876, when he was sixty years old. He stipulated that it should not be published during his lifetime; perhaps this is the reason that he is able to use the astonishingly impersonal comment and criticism which are the most interesting features of the book.

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This detached and impersonal feeling is reflected in a singularly well-balanced discussion of his literary methods. He began as a clerk in the General Post Office, with the laudable ambition "to be a thoroughly good servant to the public, and to give to the public much more than I took in the shape of salary." At the age of twenty-six he found himself inspector of post offices in Ireland, and at this point of his career he began to write. He did so, frankly, to make money. "I do not think I much doubted my own intellectual sufficiency for the writing of a readable novel. What I did doubt was my own industry and the chances of the market." He published his first novel, "The Macdermots," in 1847. It is interesting to note his own record that his literary earnings for twelve years amounted to precisely fifty-seven pounds.

Once having commenced as author, he worked untiringly after a method of his own, which he faithfully describes. He regarded novel-writing as a definite task, to be done at regular hours without waiting for inspiration. "A shoemaker when he has finished one pair of shoes does not sit down and contemplate his work with satisfaction. 'There is my pair of shoes finished at last! What a pair of shoes!' The shoemaker who so indulged himself would be without wages half the time. It is the same with a professional writer of books. I have from the first," continues this practical novelist, "felt sure that the writer, when he sits down to commence his novel, should do so, not because he has to tell a story, but because he has a story to tell." Definite tasks at definite times; with the result that he produced more than any other in the long list of English fiction writers. The total tale is some sixty published volumes. "If there be anyone who has written more," he says, "I do not know him." Such doctrine, of course, was heresy to most of the litterateurs of the day, who were not disposed to speak in such a matter-of-fact way of their art.

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His best known novels are comprised in the "Barchester" series. His account of these is as prosaic as usual. The first of them—"The Warden"—was conceived as he wandered about Salisbury Cathedral one summer evening.

"My archdeacon, who has been said to be lifelike, and for whom I confess I have a parent's fond affection, was, I think, the simple result of an effort of my moral consciousness. . . . As far as I can remember, I had not then even spoken to an archdeacon."

The book was fairly well received, and the whole series has a sagacious realism which makes more remarkable his statement that "no one could have less reason than myself to presume himself to be able to write about clergymen." As one comes to know Bishop Proudie, Mrs. Proudie—that wonderful character—and all the host of lesser ecclesiastical dignitaries, one is forced to admit for Trollope a high degree of purely inventive genius. Dickens and Thackeray wrote at first hand of things which they intimately knew; Trollope apparently wrote from pure imagination.

His days were unusually full and busy. He traveled in America, South Africa, and Australia. He wrote on railroads—no mean achievement in the fifties and sixties; and his first act on boarding his steamer was to have a desk set up in his cabin.

Trollope utters some frank comments on his contemporaries, pointing out the weaknesses of Charles Reade, Bulwer-Lytton, and Wilkie Collins. He admired Dickens and Thackeray. The latter's "knowledge of human nature was supreme, and his characters stand out as human beings, with a fire and truth which has not, I think, been within the reach of any other English novelist in any period." Again: "To me it almost seems that I must be wrong to place Dickens after Thackeray and George Eliot, knowing as I do that so great a majority put him above those authors."

Taking it all in all, we have a book that holds the interest. There is an appeal at the very beginning:

"That I, or any man, should tell everything of himself, I hold to be impossible. Who could endure the doing of a mean thing? Who is there that has done none? But this I protest—that nothing I say will be untrue. I will set down naught in malice; nor will I give to myself, or others, honour which I do not believe to have been fairly won."

Of his work in general he said: "I do not think it probable that my name will remain among those who in the next century will be known as writers of English prose fiction."

The readers of his books, however, will incline rather to the opinion of the scholar who wrote:

"When the twentieth century desires to estimate the nineteenth, the works of Trollope will be studied with an attention accorded to no contemporary work of the kind, except, perhaps, George Eliot's 'Middlemarch.'"

A. B. de M.

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Midwinter

On turf and curb and bower roof
The snow-storm spreads its ivory woof;
It paves with pearl the garden walk;
And lovingly round tattered stalk
And shivering stem its magic weaves
A mantle fair as lily-leaves.

The hooded bee-hive, small and low,
Stands like a maiden in the snow.
And the old door-slab is half hid
Under an alabaster lid. . . .

Garland and airy cap adorn
The sumach and the wayside thorn,
And clustering spangles lodge and shine
In the dark tresses of the pine. . . .

Still cheerily the chickadee
Singeth to me on fence and tree.

—JOHN TOWNSEND TROWBRIDGE.

Hugo's Notion of Genius

What! no critics? No. No censure? No. You explain everything? Yes. Genius is an entity like nature, and, like it, must be accepted purely and simply. A mountain is a thing to take or to leave. . . . In genius everything has its reason for existing. It is because it is. Its shadow is the reverse of its clarity. existing. It is because it is. Its precipice is the condition of its height.—VICTOR HUGO.

Our Evergreen Christmas Tree

Our Christmas Tree! Evergreen and pungent, full of magic fruitage, quivering with gifts. We could not do without it. What should take its place?

Remember that mysterious holiday smell which pervaded the house, refusing to be kept secret? Isn't one's childhood wrapped up and laid away in such fragrance, to roll out some day as sweet as ever? How the green pyramid could dignify the shabbiest, the showiest room! . . . Radiant with candles, glistening with tinsel and colored candy, hung with odd-shaped packages; the dedicated Christmas Tree! When we were children we did not think of it as sacrifice, but of course it was. . . . A living thing, cut down, hustled to a city market, mishandled, set up in the name of Love—finally thrown out on the ash heap. . . .

Our Christmas Tree is not of these, but truly evergreen. No, we could not do without it. And therefore—our Christmas Tree is not lopped for the parlor, draped and festooned by us. Perhaps it does not know that it is a Christmas Tree. It stands where it has grown of itself, on its own sturdy roots grappling among granite ledges, in a sloping pasture above the gray Atlantic; a tall Psalm of joy. Snow is wreathed in its branches. The seafog drifting salty has spangled it with crystals. On every spray the green crosses blazon their Christmas significance. Dripping, resinous candles lift proudly, compounded of rich summer ingredients, lit with invisible fire. A sweet odor exhales on the silent frosty air, a Christmas carol. The Tree bears gifts whereof we know. . . .

Acres and acres of Christmas Trees like ours all over the Country of the Pointed Firs, keeping their fragrant vigil without the help of man, as their ancestors kept it through the ages. Acres and acres of evergreens spire up from snowy tracts on violet hills into crisp New England air; along our whole stern and rockbound coast from Manan to Cape Cod—the Pine Tree State, the Granite State, the Old Bay State (staunch names!) of our own evergreen ancestors. On headland and hill still bearing significant Indian names stand trees identical with those that first saw the pale-faces; that thrilled the earliest voyagers to this land . . . unconscious of all the Gifts to be shaken from these trees, but pleased with the first glimpse of them. . . .

It was Christmastide when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, when the "trees against a stormy sky their giant branches tossed." Being who they were, fir-trees meant naught to them but firewood; . . . shelter for the babies and sea-worn little ones who had never heard of hanging up a stocking by a wide chimney-place. But even so [they] began straightway bringing precious gifts for the Evergreen Tree of our tradition.—ABBIE FARWELL BROWN, in "Our Christmas Tree."

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

St. Jean Cap Ferrab, South of France. From a Pen Drawing by Vivian Guy

Lovely Lake Kivu

I still think the volcanic district of Lake Kivu the most beautiful and fascinating place in all Africa. . . . Now that I know the region so well, it still conjures up for me, when I am away from it, all things that one loves best—peaceful, care-free, sunny days under the gum trees and palm groves of beautiful Kisenyies (the haven in the shadow of the volcanoes); a warm, dry climate that is never too hot and never too cold; entrancing scenery; "South Sea" islands like gems set in silver; beautiful and interesting plants and animals (including a rare Alpine flora, for the volcanoes reach up to over fourteen thousand feet); . . . and human types that are at once interesting, arresting and pleasing. Over all, watching and waiting for something, one knows not what, stand the great brooding volcanoes of Virunga, towering to the skies—the Guardians of the Lake.

Here is a place where a man has time to think and can think his thoughts aloud! . . .

The steep sides of these grand volcanoes and the surrounding ridges and spurs are, for the most part, clothed in thick forests, some of them of bamboo and quite impenetrable in places; but the lava plains below, and the numerous small hummock-like volcanoes, are covered with grass, short scrub and herbage growing on a shallow deposit of scoriæ overlying the solid lava of which the entire northern shore of Kivu is composed. . . .

Another interesting feature of this wonderful district lies in the fact that Lake Kivu may be said to be the dividing line between the steppe region of the east and the forest region of the west; hence we get primeval forest and grassy downs intermingling around its deeply indented coast and producing a curious and interesting and sometimes hybrid fauna and flora. The incomparably rich and luxuriant forests which clothe the high mountains above are well worth a visit in themselves. This mountain forest is primeval and semi-alpine in character, and is inhabited by the semi-dwarf Batwa. These people, besides being good blacksmiths and potters, are great apiarists; their hives are to be seen all over these forests, especially where there is any heather. Elephants, buffaloes, leopards, hyæna, bush-buck, yellow-backed and red duiker, forest hog and wild pig, chimpanzees, gorillas and rare monkeys, besides many beautiful species of squirrels and rare and interesting birds, are to be found in these forests. . . .

In places thousands of stemmed lobelias spring from the grass like gigantic candles, and the green glades are buried under the heads of white or silver rose-colored everlasting flowers. Elsewhere tree ferns intermixed with wild bananas and lobelias predominate, giving a wonderful scenic effect. Taken as a whole, the Kivu district may be said to be very rich in flowering plants and shrubs. At the higher elevation, on the volcanoes and mountains to which I have already referred, are to be found, besides the lobelias, tree ferns and wild bananas, the pink arborescent heather, ground orchids, gladioli, poker plants, blue irises and many other flowers.—T. ALEXANDER BARNS, in "An African Eldorado, the Belgian Congo."

ST. JEAN CAP FERRAB is a long name for so small a place, but its diminutiveness is more than balanced by its beauty, nestling as it does on the north side of one of the lovely and densely wooded peninsulas that jut out from the mainland, on which lie Nice and Monte Carlo. St. Jean harbors a small fishing fleet of happy folk, who venture away on the bosom of the blue Mediterranean when it is fine. While the sky is overcast and the winds blow, they wisely remain on shore until the storm is passed. They would repudiate with no little indignation and warmth the suggestion of personal overcaution, giving as reason for their discretion the desire to spare their nets and boats.

Across the bay rise the steep cliffs of the mainland, the salient promontory being called the Tête de Chien, on account of its supposed resemblance to a dog's head.

The busy road on which one continual stream of motorcars dashes by is hewn out of the rock, and in places skirts the very water's edge.

Fragments

(In Japanese Style)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Surprise

A white tent in the gathering dusk!
A stranger hastens on and finds—
Billows of wisteria.

Naoko

Beautiful as a pheasant
In a field of golden poppies
Is Naoko
The beloved!

Rain

Rain comes down through the trees,
Swirling like tendrils blown
From boughs of the weeping willow;
Water the flowers, O rain,
But fall not upon my sweet one.

FRANCES S. LARKIN.

Conditions

I have named, among many rivers that make music in my memory, that dirty Water of Leith. Often and often I desire to look upon it again; and the choice of a point of view is easy to me. It should be at a certain water-door, embowered in shrubbery. The river is there dammed back for the service of the flour-mill just below, so that it lies deep and darkling, and the sand slopes into brown obscurity with a glint of gold; and it has but newly been recruited by the borrowings of the snuff-mill just above, and these, tumbling merrily in, shake the pool to its black heart, fill it with drowsy eddies, and set the curded froth of many other mills solemnly steering to and fro upon the surface. Or so it was when I was young; for change and the masons, and the pruning-knife have been busy; and if I could hope to repeat a cherished experience, it must be on many and impossible conditions. I must choose, as well as the point of view, a certain moment in my growth, so that the scale may be exaggerated, and the trees on the steep opposite may seem to climb to heaven, and the sand, by the water-door, where I am standing, seem as low as Styx. And I must choose the season also, so that the valley may be brimmed like a cup with sunshine and the songs of birds;—and the year of grace, so that when I turn to leave the riverside I may find the old manse and its inhabitants unchanged.—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, in "Memories and Portraits."

Lívets kart

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristelig Videnskap som finnes på denne side

VED et sjøkart forstår man i almindelighet et kart over sjøen med tilstøtende land til bruk ved navigasjon, på hvilket er avsatt klipper og grunder som må undgåes, såvel som sikre, trygge passager som sjømannen må søke og følge hvis han i sikkerhet vil nå sitt bestemmelsessted.

På den menneskelige tilværelses farefulle hav vil dødelige før eller senere innse sitt behov for et livets kart, ved hvilket de kan undgå å støte på materielle antagelsers klipper og rev, undgå å synke tilbunns i grunne vanne—tro på liv, intelligens og substans i og av materie—og styre gjennem trygt farvann inn i Sjelens havn, den åndelige tilværelses himmelske harmoni. Åndeligsinnede mennesker har lenge anerkjent Bibelen som det trygge og sikre livets kart, set at den inneholder de mange herlige løfter om Guds villighet til viselig og sikkert å lede og beskytte sine barn. Men hvor mange av de betrengte passagerer på den dødelige tilværelses oprørte hav vet hvorledes de helt ut skal kunne dra sig til nytte disse løfter. Ti for størstedelen av menneskeheten, som er i den tro at materie er likeså virkelig som Ånd, at det onde har makt og myndighet likeså stor som det gode, er disse løfter som et signalsystem, skrevet med siffere hvortil de mangler nøkkelen.

Da alt fremskritt er mentalt, må der før man kan opnå besiddelsen av en gjenstand, være en trang tilstede og et ønske om å opnå denne besiddelse. Således må der for at Guds godhets rike løfter til menneskene skal kunne opfylles være en opløftet tanke tilstede, et ønske om åndelig renselse fra kjødets krav, et ønske om å kjenne Gud rett, villighet til å lære om Ham og Hans lover og et lydig, alvorlig ønske om at praktisere disse lover i et rettferdig liv. Den gamle tids profeter kom meget nær Gud i sitt ønske om å leve rett. Selv midt i en meget sterk følelse av det ondes virkelighet, midt ute på villfarelsens oprørte hav kom fra Jeremias' ophøiede tanke dette rop: „Min far, du er min ungdoms ven!"

Vi som lever i det tyvende århundre, er blitt vidunderlig velsignet ved å ha hatt en profet fra den nye tid til å forklare på en praktisk måte den lære som inneholdes i de hellige blader og til å gi oss en påviselig forståelse av Gud som guddommelig Prinsipp, hvis lover vi lett kan lære å kjenne og sikkert anvende ved hvert problem i den meneskelige tilværelse, og ved hvilket vi i forhold til vår forståelse, kan sette sikker kurs mot endelig sikkerhet og frelse. I „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Videnskap og Helse med Nøkkel til Skriften), side 24, skriver Mrs. Eddy, Opdager og Grunnlegger av Kristelig Videnskap: „Kjennskap til grunntekstene og villighet til å opgi menneskelige antagelser (innført ved prestevelde og undertiden fremskynnet av menneskets verste lidenskaper) åpner veien til forståelse av Kristelig Videnskap og gjør Bibelen til Livets kart, på hvilket Sannhetens bøier og helbredende strømmer er avmerket.

Et ydmykt, saktmodig ønske om at vi må få lære om Gud, det guddommelige Prinsipp, at vi må finne den åndelige mening i Skriften, villig opgi våre feilaktige religiøse antagelser og i kjærlighet streve efter å være lydige mot Sjelens krav, vil frelse oss fra å lide skibbrud mot egenrettferdighetens, egenviljens, og egenkjærlighetens hårde, kantede klippe, vil frelse oss fra å gå tilbunns i sanselighetens og selvtilfredsstillelsens grunne vanner.

Salmisten lærer oss at „Han (Gud) leder de saktmodige i det som rett er og lærer de saktmodige sin vei." Og i „Miscellaneous Writings" (s. 356) lærer vi av Mrs. Eddy at „ydmykhet er linse og prisme til forståelsen av Sinns-helbredelse; den må være tilstede hvis vår lærebok skal bli forstått; den er uundværlig for åndelig vekst og gir kartet for sitt guddommelige Prinsipp og dets regler for utøvelse."

Ønske, ydmykhet og lydighet fører menneskeheten fremad henimot den uselviske kjærlighet som er en sikker og tryg leder og beskytter, den kjærlighet i hvilken vi opgir all tro på et selv som er adskilt fra Gud, det guddommelige Sinn, det uendelig gode. Således lærer vi at skjønt mennesket ikke kan gjøre noget av sig selv, så gjenspeiler det som Guds billede og lignelse, som det guddommelige Sinns ide, uendelig visdom. Når man får forståelse av at Gud, guddommelig Sinn, inneslutter i sig all intelligens, at materie eller materiell selv-bevissthet ikke er annet enn en løgn, når man stoler helt på det guddommelige Sinn for å bli ledet, styret og opholdt, vil menneskene gjøre hurtige fremskritt ut av sansenes antagelser og illusjoner og seile trygt inn på Sjelens sikre ankerplass, hvor fred, glede og harmoni er enerådende. Således vil menneskeheten komme til å se og opnå sitt av Gud givne herredømme over mørke, dødelige antagelser, over frykt og senselighet og gjenspeile det guddommelige Prinsipps herlighet i evig lykksalighet.

Som salmisten sang i fordums tid: „Du leder mig ved ditt råd, og derefter optar du mig i herlighet," således bevises det å være sannt idag at kunnskapen om Gud som guddommelig Prinsipp og om mennesket som Guds idé, i Hans sikre varetekt, en kunnskap innvunnet fra Bibelen gjennem fortolkningen i Kristelig Videnskap, er et sikkert og trygt Livets kart.

Color and Sound

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Color and sound are blessings
If sound be soft and low,
And color like the roses
That in my garden blow.

Eternal as the heavens,
Chaste color and chaste sound—
God blesses all his children
With color, music-crowned.

IDA CROCKER DUNCAN.

Life's Chart

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SEA chart, as generally understood, is a map of the sea with adjoining land, for use in navigation, showing rocks and shoals to be avoided, as well as safe, sure channels to be sought and followed, if the mariner would reach his destination in safety.

On the perilous sea of human existence, mortals sooner or later realize their need of a chart of life by which they may escape the danger of contact with the rocks and shoals of material belief, avoid foundering in the shallow channels of belief of life, intelligence, and substance in and of matter, and steer through safe waters into the haven of Soul, the heavenly harmony of spiritual Being. Spiritually-minded people have long recognized and acknowledged the Bible as the sure and certain chart of life, containing, as it does, so many beautiful promises of God's willingness to guide and guard His children wisely and safely. But how many of the distressed passengers on the disturbed sea of mortal existence know how to avail themselves of these promises to the full? For to the majority of mankind, believing that matter is equally real with Spirit, that evil has power and authority equally with good, this chart is as a code written in cipher, of which they do not possess the key.

Before the attainment of any object can be achieved, all progress being primarily mental, there must first be realized the need of something to be attained and the desire to achieve that attainment. So, to attain fulfillment of the bountiful promises of God's goodness to men there must first be an uplifting, outreaching thought, a desire for spiritual purification from the claims of the flesh and to know God aright, a willingness to learn of Him and His laws, and an obedient, earnest wish to live righteously by the practice of these laws. The prophets of old at times came very near to God in their desire to live aright. Even in the midst of a very pronounced sense of the reality of evil, a veritable seething sea of error, Jeremiah voiced this cry of uplifted thought: "My father, thou art the guide of my youth."

We of the twentieth century are wonderfully blessed in having had a prophet of modern times to explain the teachings of the sacred pages in a practical manner, and to give us a demonstrable understanding of God as divine Principle, whose laws we can readily learn and surely apply to every problem of human existence, and through which, according to our understanding and application, we can steer a steady course to ultimate salvation and safety. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 24) Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "Acquaintance with the original texts, and willingness to give up human beliefs (established by hierarchies, and instigated sometimes by the worst passions of men), open the way for Christian Science to be understood, and make the Bible the chart of life, where the buoys and healing currents of Truth are pointed out."

Meekly, humbly desiring to learn of God, divine Principle, that we may gain the spiritual meaning of the Scriptures, willingly abandoning our mistaken religious beliefs and lovingly striving to be obedient to the demands of Soul, will save us from shipwreck upon the hard, jagged rocks of self-righteousness, self-glory, and self-will, or from the danger of foundering in the shallow shoals of sensuality, self-gratification, and self-love.

From the Psalmist we learn that "the meek will he [God] guide in judgment: and the meek will he teach his way;" and in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 356) we learn from Mrs. Eddy that "humility is lens and prism to the understanding of Mind-healing; it must be had to understand our textbook; it is indispensable to personal growth, and points out the chart of its divine Principle and rule of practice."

Desire, humility, and obedience advance mankind toward that unselfed love which is a sure and certain guide and guard, that love which includes the giving up of all belief in a selfhood apart from God, divine Mind, infinite good. Thus we learn that although man can do nothing of himself, yet as the image and likeness of God, the idea of divine Mind, he reflects infinite wisdom. Realizing that God, divine Mind, includes all intelligence, that matter or material self-consciousness is nothing but a lie, and relying wholly upon divine Mind for guidance, control, and support, men will make rapid progress from the beliefs and illusions of the senses, and achieve safe transit to the sure anchorage of Soul, where peace, joy, and harmony reign supreme. Thus will mankind come to realize and attain its God-given dominion over the dark mortal beliefs of fear and sensuality, and reflect the glory of divine Principle in eternal bliss.

Just as the Psalmist sang long ago, "Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory," so is it being proved true today that the knowledge of God as divine Principle and of man as God's idea, safe in His keeping, gained from the Bible through the interpretation of Christian Science, is a sure and certain chart of Life.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Goldfinches in the Laburnum

(Suggested by Laburnum and Bird, Home Forum, December 15)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

O, golden-throated melody!
O, golden-green Laburnum tree!

Golden notes from golden throats,
Singing sweet laburnum!
Golden showers of golden flowers,
Clusters of laburnum!

Golden fountains in the air;
Golden drops fall everywhere;
Golden links, like golden rain,
Fall in clustered golden chain.

Goldfinch sing your song to me,
In lilting, linked ecstasy;
Your golden notes, in golden showers,
Shall cover all the tree with flowers.

Goldfinch sing your song again;
A willing votary I remain,
Bound throughout the happy hours
In golden chains of song and flowers.

O, golden-throated melody!
O, golden-green Laburnum!

DONALD BAIN.

Sun on the Lake

I seem to see a countless throng
Of crystal butterflies,
Lessened by distance, fluttering
Before my dazzled eyes.

Or are they fairies of the sun
Come sliding down its rays
To gaily dance on wavelet crests
These brilliant, breezy days?

—FAITH WADSWORTH COLLINS, in "Poems."

Rhyme Is Not Poetry

Of the three principal elements of poetry as it leaves the poet a finished art, rhythm, diction, and the image, the one having the most immediate and widest appeal is rhythm with its emphasis, rhyme. Consequently, since the capacity for rhyme and simple rhythm is common, these are the qualities which are most frequently abused and in themselves mistaken for poetry when the finer spirit of poetry has left them untouched.

Simple rhythms have been and are continually used by poets to contain the rarest poetic imagination, but in themselves they may be ordered by the most unpoetic . . . to no better purpose than pointing reflections that have neither savour nor persuasion, and those equally barren of imaginative fervour will give these jingles glad acceptance as shaping, a little more clearly than they have done for themselves, their own jaded moralities. And so it is that what passes for poetry is widely extolled as the most efficient of all guides to conduct by people who have in their hearts no tidings whatever of poetry and its functions. — JOHN DRINKWATER, in "Prose Papers."

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BEAR ATTACK FORCES STOCK PRICES LOWER

Liquidation Becomes Urgent in Some Groups of Securities

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Confusing price movements market the opening of today's stock market, with losses and gains about evenly divided.

Hudson Motors continued in demand, moving counter to the general downward trend of the automobile shares.

Oil stocks were steady, but profit taking developed in the dividend paying-paying rails, including Atchison and Baltimore & Ohio.

The strong resistance shown by some of the leading stocks to speculative offerings in the early dealings encouraged a resumption of constructive operations, despite fears that money rates might be tightened still further as the year draws to a close.

High priced shares, particularly the railroad equipments, made the best showing. Baldwin quickly jumped 2 points, and substantial gains were recorded by Pulman, U. S. Cast Iron Pipe, General Asphalt and Hudson.

Vigorous Bear Attack

A Case Threshing Machine was lifted nearly 5 points by rumors of early dividend action or a stock split-up.

Disappointment over declaration of only the usual year-end extra dividend, however, accounted for a three-point break in American Ice.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with demand sterling quoted a shade above $4.85.

Virtually all of the speculative favorites succumbed to the extent of a point or two when a subsequent vigorous bear attack appeared to provoke liquidation in several quarters.

Failure of recent dividend predictions to make good, and the absence of any important outside demand despite the recent series of extraordinary dividend disbursements accounted for the large volume of speculative selling.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit and Collins & Altman preferred were hammered down 5 points and Woolworth 4.

The renewal rate on call loans was unchanged at 5½ per cent.

Government Bonds Up

The strength of United States Government obligations in the face of stiff money rates improved the general tone of the bond market today, although trading continued quiet. Banks again called loans to meet year-end requirements, thus removing surplus funds which might normally find their way into investment securities.

An extension of yesterday's vigorous buying movement carried United States Treasury 4s to a new high record and also brought about substantially higher quotations for other Treasury issues and Liberty bonds.

Foreign bonds were steady, but trading in this group was without any particular feature. Belgian issues advanced slightly following the announcement that a Brussels loan would be sold internally.

Traction liens were centers of activity in the domestic list, with price movements showing marked irregularity. Several large blocks of Southern Railway general 4s were sold at yesterday's high price of 86¼.

AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES TODAY

Securities sold at auction today were:
50 Coml Sec Nat Bk Bos xd 170, off ⅜
40 Old Colony Tr Co 330½, off ½
24 Essex Co 190¾, off 4⅞
$48 Hamilton Mfg 1.10@1.55@1.60, up 33c
23 Mass Cotton Mills 71, off ½
5 Nashua Mfg pf xd 85½, up 1¾
260 Trem-Suffolk Mills 26⅛, off 2⅜
10 Saco Lowell Srops com 2¾, off ⅜
10 Otis Co 18, og ¼
25 Manomet Mills 9½, off 1
550 Everett Mills 15—14½, off ½
41 Nashua Mfg Co 42¾, up ¾
33 State Street Exchange 40¾, off 4½
26 Bos Woven Hose Rub Co 77½, off ¾
74 Units First PeoPles Trust 70, unchgd
7 Vermont Bldg Trust 60, off 10
21 Dennison Mfg 1st pf 127, off 6
26 Intl Secur Tr of Am 6½% pf 89, off 2
32 Lowell Gas Lt Co 65¼, up ⅜
5 Fall River El Co xd 47, off ⅜
7 No Bos Ltg Prop pf 108, off 1¼
63 Draper Corp xd 66⅜@66, up 1¾
10 Stollwerck Choc Co 1st pf 11, og 8¾
$80 Bausch Mch Tool Co com ½, off 5½
22 BB & R Knight Corp Cl A 171½, off 1
10 Wendel Phillips Co pf 94½, off ⅛

†Last sale in 1924.

CHAIN STORE SYSTEMS

The remarkable growth and prosperity of the chain store systems throughout the United States is beginning to impress itself upon the investing public. In an interesting analysis of this group of enterprises Childs, Jeffries & Co., Boston., set forth the earnings of these concerns as compared with other industrials, rails and public utilities. The comparisons made are most illuminating.

AMERICAN ICE PAYS EXTRA

American Ice Company has declared a year-end extra dividend of $2 a share on the common stock in addition to the regular quarterly payments of $2 on the common and $1.50 on the preferred shares. All are payable Jan. 25 to stock of record Jan. 7. An extra dividend of the same amount was paid a year ago.

CENTRAL'S INCOME LARGER

The New York Central Railroad reports net operating income of $5,965,393 for November, compared with $5,525,981 in November last year, and for the eleven months this year $66,868,268, compared with $63,713,839 in the similar period of 1925. November gross revenues were about $825,000 larger than a year ago.

SEABOARD AIR LINE INCOME

November net operating income of the Seaboard Air Line increased $256,673 over November last year, although gross revenues were $276,172 less. Surplus after charges for the 11 months this year was $3,812,919 before adjustment bond interest, a gain of $493,277 over the like period of 1925.

COTTON BELT'S SURPLUS

November earnings of the St. Louis-Southwestern (Cotton Belt) were slightly below those of November last year, the gross of $2,289,668 comparing with $2,-375,354, and surplus after charges $300,216, compared with $414,044. A small gain was shown for the 11 months this year, the surplus totaling $1,971,434, compared with $1,938,008 in the like period of 1925.

WATER IN OIL WELLS

Frank Phillips, president of the Phillips Petroleum Company, says the Panhandle field in Texas, like nearly all other major fields in the mid-continent, is making a small percentage of salt water, but the situation is controlled and is not increasing.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Stockholders of the New York Central Railroad will be asked at their annual meeting, Jan. 26, to authorize the joint lease with the Chesapeake & Ohio of the Nicholas, Fayette & Greenbrier Railroad to be built between Swiss and Nallen, W. Va.

ELGIN WATCH EXTRA

CHICAGO, Dec. 29—Elgin National Watch declared an extra dividend of $1.50 in addition to the regularly quarterly dividend of 62½ cents. Extra dividend is payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Jan. 4 and the regular Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

INVESTMENT IN CANADA APPLES

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 29—More than $120,000,000 is invested in apple orchards in Canada, according to a bulletin issued by G. E. McIntosh, Dominion fruit commissioner. Production value has increased from $13,000,000 to $27,000,000 in the last 15 years

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Dec.29	Last Dec.28
200	Ab & Straus	69½	69½	70	
100	Adams Ex	125	125	125	
100	Adv-Ru pf	31¾	31¼	31¼	
900	Ahumada	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
200	Air Reduc	140	140	140	139½
1500	Ajax Rub	9¾	9¼	9¼	9½
300	Amal Lea	16¾	16½	16½	16⅝
29700	Allied Ch	135⅜	133⅝	134	134⅞
800	Allis-Chal	89¾	89	89	89
200	Allis-Ch pf	110	110	110	
300	Amerada	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	31¾
300	Am Ag Ch	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13
800	Am Ag C pf	46⅞	45¾	45⅝	47⅛
100	Am Bk N pf	56½	56½	56½	
200	Am Beet S	23	23	23	23¼
400	Am Bosch	16¾	16¼	16¼	16⅜
500	Am Br Bov	37½	37½	37½	37½
2800	Am Can	50	48⅝	49½	50¼
200	Am Car	101	101	101	101
100	Am Ex	130	130	130	130
900	Am & FPw	19¼	19	19	19¼
200	Am Hide pf	51	51	51	50
1700	Am Ice	125¼	124	125¼	128
800	Am Int Crp	38⅝	38½	38½	38½
4000	Am La Fr	10⅝	9⅝	9¾	10¼
100	Am La F pf	94½	94½	94½	
200	Am Linseed	30	29⅝	30	29⅝
200	Am Lins pf	71¼	71¼	71¼	72
1600	Am Loco	108⅜	107¼	108⅜	108
100	Am Mach F	72¼	72¼	72¼	72½
100	Am Metals	43	42⅝	43	43
100	Am Piano pf	104½	104½	104½	
300	Am Radiat	112¾	112	112	112
200	Am S Razor	56	56	56	56¾
1400	Am Ship	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
2000	Am P&Lt	60¾	60¼	60¾	61
20300	Am Smelt	145	143¼	144⅝	144⅜
100	Am Smel pf	120¾	120¾	120¾	
100	Am Steel	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	44¼
100	Am Sugar	80½	80⅛	80⅝	80⅝
1000	Am T&T	148⅞	148⅝	148⅝	148⅞
1400	Am WWrks	62	60⅝	61½	61¾
200	Am WW 7%	105⅝	105½	105½	
1900	Am Wool	33	32¼	33	32⅝
200	Am Wool pf	86	86	86	86
100	Am Writ pf	1	1	1	1
100	Am Zinc pf	44	44	44	44
1100	Anaconda	48¼	47⅞	47⅞	48
100	Arch Dan pf	106	106	106	106
1500	Armour A	15	14⅝	14⅞	15
600	Armour B	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Art Metals	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
200	Asso DG	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞	
14600	Atchison	167	164½	165¾	165
400	Atchison pf	101⅜	101¼	101¼	101¼
1500	Atl Birm&A	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
700	Atl Coast rts	17	16¾	16¾	17
1400	Atl Coast L	204	202	202¾	203
1500	Atl G&WI	40⅜	39¾	40	39¾
400	Atl G&WI pf	38½	38½	38½	38¼
1400	Atl Refin	115	113⅞	115	144¼
200	Atlas Tack	8½	8½	8½	
300	Austin N	9	9	9	11
14700	Baldwin	163¼	160½	161⅞	161
5500	Balt & Ohio	107	106¾	106¾	107
1200	Balt & O pf	73⅝	73¼	73⅝	73½
1200	Bangor & A	45¼	45	45	41½
1300	Barnsdall A	27⅝	27½	27¾	27½
100	Barnsdall B	25	25	25	25
400	Belding	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	26⅝
900	Bon Ami A	55	54½	54½	54½
2100	Bon Ami B	47½	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
200	Beth Stl 7%	105	105	105	104⅝
300	Bloom'dale	38	37¼	37½	38
100	Booth Fish	7¼	7¼	7¼	
1000	Briggs	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	28⅝
3900	Br Man Tr	71½	69⅝	71	69½
600	Br Un Gas	91⅛	91⅛	91¼	91¾
100	Brown Shoe	34	34	34	34
400	Bruns Balke	36½	36⅜	36⅜	36½
1600	Burns Br A	127	125	125	127
100	Burroughs	121	121	121	121¾
300	Bush Term	30	30	30	30
400	Butte Cop	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
100	Butte & Sup	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
300	Butterick	51	51	51	51½
300	Byers Co	41	41	41	41½
300	Cal Pack	69¼	69	69	68½
4800	Cal Pet	31¾	31	31⅜	31
600	Callahan	1½	1½	1½	1½
400	Can Pac	166⅝	165⅝	166¼	166
100	Cen Allow	28½	28½	28½	29¾
4400	Case Thresh	155	149¾	154⅞	150
200	Cen Leather	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
300	Cen Lea pf	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52½
25	Cen of NJ	285	285	285	
100	Century Rib	13¼	13¼	13½	
1600	Erie 1 pf	78¼	78¼	78¾	
800	Cerro de P	62¼	61⅝	61⅝	62
400	Cert-Teed	41⅜	41¼	41¼	41½
1200	Chandler pf	21½	21	21⅜	21½
4000	Ches & Ohio	162	161¾	162	162
1900	Chi&Alt pf	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
700	Chi Gt West	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
400	Chi Gt W pf	24	23⅝	24	23⅞
100	Chi M&S Pet	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½
1100	CM&SP pf ct	18⅛	18	18	18¼
6000	Chi&NW	79⅛	78¼	78⅜	78¾
1400	Chi&NW pf	125	124	124	124¾
200	Chi Pneu	123	123	123	124
5000	Chi RI	68¼	67½	68⅛	68
1000	Chi RI 6%	95½	95¼	95½	95
200	Childs	49½	49½	49½	49¾
2800	Chile Cop	34	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
18200	Chrysler	42¼	41	41⅜	41⅜
45	CC & St P	265	265		
100	Cluett Pbdy	60¼	60¼	60¼	60⅜
200	Collins A pf	130	130	130	
1000	Coca Cola	172⅞	172	172	171¼
1000	Colo F&I	43½	43	43½	43½
3400	Collins Alk	65¾	63	63	66¼
100	Colo Fuel	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
800	Col Gt new	89	88⅜	89	88⅜
400	Col Carbon	67	66½	67	66⅞
100	Col Gas	108½	108½	108½	89½
200	Col G pf nw	101⅜	101	101¼	101⅛
2500	Com Sol B	228⅝	222½	228⅝	225
6600	Congoleum	62¼	59⅝	61⅜	62
6500	Congoleum	19¼	18⅞	19	19¼
200	Con Ry C pf	70¾	70⅝	70¾	70¾
100	Con Dist	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
12300	Con Gas	108¾	108¼	108½	108⅜
500	Con Textile	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
8900	Cont Bak B	8	8	8	8¼
1000	Cont Can	72⅞	72⅜	72½	72⅝
300	Cont Ins	139¾	139	139	
6400	Cont Motors	12⅞	12½	12¾	12¾
500	Cont Bak pf	90¼	89¾	90¼	88
4000	Corn Prd	50	49⅜	50	
100	Crucible	79¾	80	80	80
100	Crown P pf	97½	97½	97½	97½
700	Cuba Co	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
100	Cuba Cane	10	10	10	10
400	Cuba C pf	46⅜	46½	46½	46⅜
1700	Cub Am S	26¾	26½	26⅜	27
63	Cub Am S pf	101	101	101	
300	Cuby	52⅝	52½	52½	52⅞
100	Cushman	105	105	105	104½
100	Cuyamel Fr	32½	32½	32½	32⅛
1100	**Domes Mines**	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11¾
5600	Dupont	177¾	173½	177½	176⅛
100	Dupont deb	109	109	109	
3200	Davison	28⅛	28	28⅛	28⅜
600	Del Lac&W	147	146	146	146
200	Del & Hud	173	172½	173	174
300	Denv RG pf	42½	42	42½	
100	Det Edison	135	135	135	135¼
400	Devoe & R	39¼	39¼	39¼	40
5600	Dodge A	27¼	26⅜	27⅛	27½
400	Dodge pf	82¾	82½	82½	82½
400	East Kodak	132¼	131⅜	131⅜	132
400	Eaton Axle	24¾	24¼	24¾	25½
700	Elec Battery	79⅞	79¼	79½	79
3100	Elec Boat	14¼	14	14¼	14⅜
	Ell&P f pd	104	104	104	
1700	Elec L&P	17½	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
100	Elec L&P pf	96½	96½	96½	96
6050	Elec Storag	35	34	34½	34⅜
100	Elk Horn	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
400	Eng P S	22½	22½	22½	22½
100	Eng P S pf	94¾	94¾	94¾	
100	End John	67¾	67¾	67¾	
1000	Erie S S	24⅞	24½	24⅞	24⅝
3100	Erie	40⅝	40	40½	41⅛
1600	Erie 1 pf	53	52½	53	53
600	Erie 2 pf	48¾	48⅜	48⅝	49
1700	Eureka Vac	66¾	66	66½	66¼
200	Eq Bldg pf	122	121¾	122	121½
500	Fairb Morse	40¼	39¼	39⅞	40
1900	Fam Play	113⅝	112¾	113⅝	113
200	Fam Play pf	121½	121½	121½	121⅝
2100	Fed Lt&Tr	41⅞	41¼	41⅜	42
500	Fed Motor	27	27	27	
200	Fid Ins	192½	192½	192½	192¾
2500	Fisk Rubber	16⅝	16½	16½	16⅜
100	Fisk 1pf	80	80	80	79¾
1000	Fleischmann	47¼	46⅝	47¼	46½
2400	Foundation	77⅛	74⅜	77½	75½
2000	Fox A	71⅛	70⅝	70⅝	71
2700	Freeport Tx	34⅛	33¾	34	33¾
300	**Gabriel**	29	29	29	29
500	GenAmTk	45½	45¼	45¼	
100	GenAmTk pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
12600	Gen Asphalt	89⅝	87⅝	89½	88⅝
4000	Gen Elec	84⅞	84	84½	84¾
100	Gen Elec Sp	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
900	Gen Gas&E	42	41⅜	41⅜	42
78900	Gen Motors	156	153¼	156	155⅜
100	Gen Mot 7%	121	121	121	120½
200	Gen Oil Adv	55⅞	55⅜	55⅜	56
3200	Gen ODA	38⅝	38⅛	38½	39¼
200	Gen Rys	83¼	83¼	83¾	84
4900	Gimbel Br	42¼	41⅝	42¼	42¼
100	Gimbel pf	104	104	104	
1200	Glidden	19	18⅞	19	18⅜
600	Gold Dust	43	43	43½	43½
1300	Goodrich	44	43½	43½	43⅜
300	Goodyr pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99
600	Gothim new	60¼	60	60	
400	Gould Coup	9¾	9½	9¼	9⅝
1200	Granby	33¼	32¾	32¾	33⅛
5500	Grt Nor pf	82¾	81⅝	82⅝	81⅜
1000	Grt Nor Ore	19½	19¼	19¼	19⅜
1400	Grt W Sug	107½	106¼	106⅜	107½
100	Grt WSu pf	118	118	118	118¼
200	Greene-Can	31	30⅜	30⅜	31¼
800	Gulf States	53¼	54⅛	55½	55½
400	Hartman B	25½	25½	25½	25
4000	Hayes Wh	19¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝
100	Havana Ct	96	96	96	96⅞
400	Hoe & Co	20	19⅝	20	20
500	Houston Oil	62¼	61⅜	62⅛	61⅞
700	Howe Sc	41⅞	40⅜	40⅜	41½
400	Hud Man	40⅞	40¼	40½	40⅝
24300	Hudson Mot	52¼	50⅞	52	51¾
200	Hupp Mot	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
300	Ill Central	123	122¼	122¼	122½
200	Ill Cen pf	122	122	122	
5200	Ind Oil & G	30½	29½	30½	29¼
600	Inland St	42	42	42	42½
100	Inspiration	25⅞	25¼	25¼	25⅛
4100	Interboro R	48¼	46⅞	48¼	47
100	Inter Agri	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
800	Int Ag ppf	62¼	62¼	62¼	62½
300	Int Business	54	53⅜	53⅝	54⅝
200	Int Cement	51	51	51	51¼
11600	Int Comb	50⅞	49½	50⅞	50⅝
400	Int Harv pf	128	127¼	128	
400	Int M Mar	155⅝	155⅛	155⅝	
2900	Int Mmar pf	53¾	38	38	37¼
9900	Int Nickel	39¼	37⅜	39¼	38
500	Int Paper	55¼	55	55	56
700	Int Rubber	13¾	12¾	12¾	13¼
5200	Int Tel & T	125	123¼	125	123⅝

Sales		High	Low	Last Dec.29	Last Dec.28
1100	Jordan Mot	20⅝	20	20⅝	20¼
200	Kan City So	41¾	41½	41¾	41¾
3100	Kayser	51½	49⅝	51½	49¼
1400	Kelly Spring	10¾	10⅜	10¾	10
200	Kelsey Wh	85	85	85	
5100	eKinnecott	62	61⅜	61⅜	62
500	Kraft C	58½	58	58½	58⅜
2800	Kresge	54	53⅜	53⅜	54
700	**Lee Rubber**	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
100	Lacled G pf	100	100	100	100⅜
700	Lambert Co	65	65	65	64⅝
400	Lago Oil	22½	22⅜	22½	23½
500	Lehn Fink	36¼	35½	35½	36
200	Life Saver	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22½
1700	Loews Inc	46¼	45¾	46¼	46⅞
1100	Liquid C	49⅞	49⅜	49⅝	49⅝
200	Loft Inc	68	68	68	68⅜
400	Long Bell A	42¾	42¼	42¾	42⅝
800	Loose-W	162	158½	162	164
300	Lou G&E A	24	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
800	Lou Oil Ref	16¾	16	16¾	16
1000	Louis & N	129⅞	127	128	129¼
500	Ludlum Stl	23⅝	23¼	23½	23⅞
8200	**Mack Tr**	97½	96¾	97¼	97
100	Mackay	127¾	127¼	127½	127½
500	Mackay pf	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
500	Magma Cop	35¾	35¼	35¼	35⅝
1500	Man El Sup	55⅝	55¼	56½	56⅝
2400	Man Elv mg	51	50	51	50
500	Man Shirt	26	25½	25½	26⅛
1700	Maracaibo	19	18½	18½	19
200	MktStRy pf	25	25	25	
21000	Marland Oil	57⅞	56⅝	57⅞	58⅜
100	Marlin Rock	26	26	26	11⅜
12200	May rts	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
800	May Dpt St	136⅞	135¾	145¼	137
200	Maytag	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½
100	McCrory pf	110	110	110	
400	McCrory B	76½	75¾	75¾	77
200	Mex Seabd	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝
700	Midland pf	111	111	111	
4400	Mid Cont	34¼	33⅜	34¼	33⅞
400	Mid Cont pf	103	103	103	
2000	Mid States	1¾	1½	1⅝	1½
100	Mid S ct	1½	1½	1½	1¼
100	Miller Rub	33	33	33	34
100	Min&SSM pf	51	51	51	
1700	Mo K&T	32⅜	32½	32½	32⅝
400	Mo KT pf	96	95¾	96	96
2600	Mo Pac	38½	38	38¼	38⅝
1000	Mo Pac pf	91	90¼	90⅞	90⅜
200	Mont Pw	81½	81½	81½	81½
100	Mont Pw pf	118	118	118	
10700	Mont Ward	67	66	66½	67
700	Moon Mot	12¾	12¼	12¾	12⅜
60	Morris Es	81¾	81¾	81¾	
1000	Mother Lode	4¼	4¼	4⅜	4¼
300	Motion Pic	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
700	Motometer A	35½	34⅝	34⅝	36
300	Mullins Bdy	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1800	Murry et sta	15⅝	15⅜	15⅞	
13500	**Nash Mot**	68⅞	67½	68⅝	68½
3400	Nat iBsc	97¼	96½	97¼	97⅜
2300	Nat Cash R	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	40¼
800	Nat Clo&S	22⅞	20⅝	20⅝	21
1300	Nat Dairy	70½	70¼	70¾	70½
100	Nat Enam	24	24	24	24⅞
300	Nat Lead	170	168	170	167½
3400	Nat Pw&Lt	20½	19⅝	19⅞	29⅝
100	Nat Sup pf	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	
200	Nat Supply	80⅜	80⅛	80⅝	80⅜
300	Nat Tea	120	117½	117½	
1000	Nev Cons	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
200	NY Air Br	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42½
100	NY Can pf	74	74	74	
700	NY Canners	21⅜	21¼	21½	21¼
13000	NY Central	143¼	140½	141⅞	141½
500	NY C&StL	188	187	188	189
200	NY Dock pf	76	76	76	
2700	NY NH&H	42⅜	41¾	42⅜	42¼
600	NY Ry pf ct	15⅜	15	15	12½
18	NY Ry ctf 4	97	97	97	
100	NY State Ry	12½	11¾	12½	
200	Niag F pf	28½	28½	28½	
1400	Norf&West	157⅜	157	157⅜	158
2000	No Am	46½	45⅞	45⅞	46½
500	North A pf	51	50¾	51	50½
7200	No Pac	80⅛	79⅜	79⅞	80⅜
500	Norwalk T	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4
200	Oilwell	33¼	32½	33½	33⅞
900	Omnibus	13⅛	13¼	13¼	12⅝
1200	Orpheum C	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	
300	Otis Elev	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
900	Otis Steel	8	8	8	8
200	Outlet Co	51	51	51	51
500	Owens Bot	77⅞	77	77	77½
200	Pac Gas	130⅛	130	130½	130⅜
400	Pac Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	Packard M	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	36⅛
1100	Paige Det	11¼	11	11¼	11¼
100	Pan-Am Pet	67½	67½	67⅞	68½
16500	Pan-Am B	67⅞	66¾	67⅞	67⅝
100	Pan-Am WB	37	37	37	38
1500	Panhandle	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14⅜
800	Park Utah	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
1300	Pathe Ex A	42⅜	41	42	41¾
100	Peerless Mot	28	28	28	28
200	PennDC pf A	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
200	Penick & F	21⅞	21⅞	22	22
200	Penn Dix C	39	39	39	39
2400	Penn RR	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞	56½
400	Pere M pf	89	89	89	
500	Pere M ppf	93	93	93	
2700	Phila Read	44¼	43⅝	44¾	44
11800	Phillips Pet	56¼	55⅝	56	55⅝
100	Phoenix H	43	43	43	44
100	Phoenix pf	103	103	103	
500	Pierce-Ar	22½	22	22	22⅜
3700	Pierce Oil	⅜	½	⅜	⅜
1700	Pierce Pet	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
100	Pitts Ter	41	41	41	
100	Pitts W V	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛	133
2500	Postum	99	98¾	99	98¼
400	Pow Steel	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅞
2600	Mo Pac	38½	38	38¼	38⅝
1000	Mo Pac pf	91	90¼	90⅞	90⅜
200	Mont Pw	81½	81½	81½	81½
100	Mont Pw pf	118	118	118	
10700	Mont Ward	67	66	66½	67
700	Moon Mot	12¾	12¼	12¾	12⅜
60	Morris Es	81¾	81¾	81¾	
1000	Mother Lode	4¼	4¼	4⅜	4¼
300	Motion Pic	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
700	Motometer A	35½	34⅝	34⅝	36

WOOL MARKET HOLDS FIRM AT CLOSE OF YEAR

Inventory Taking Retards Buying—Trade Confident as to 1927 Outlook

The year is closing quietly in the various wool markets of the world, but none the less firmly for all that.

Recent trading in the local market has accounted for a good weight of wool, besides which there has been a fairly good movement in some of the other inland markets.

At the moment inventories are occupying the attention of manufacturers and dealers alike, and the opportunity for taking stock is not unwelcome. The eyes of the trade, however, are turned to the New Year with confidence, and both here and in the secondary markets of the old world there is the conviction that 1927 will offer better things.

One major reason for confidence lies in the fact that wool prices have declined now to the point where they are little above the cost of production. This makes for safety in operation.

Decline From a Year Ago

A year ago, fine staple territory wools were being sold in this market on the basis of $1.25@1.30, clean basis. Today equally good wools can be bought in the clean range of $1.05@1.10, clean basis.

Staple half-blood territory wools of the best descriptions were being sold at the first of this year at $1.15@1.17, clean basis, whereas today, those same wools are being sold at 97c@1.02, clean basis, with most transactions at about $1. Likewise, in medium wools, such as Ohio three-eighths and quarter-blood combing, which at the first of the year were selling at 53@54 cents and now are bringing 44@45 cents, there has been a noteworthy decline.

These declines in value, moreover, follow an equally great net decline in the previous year, for at the beginning of 1925, staple fine territory wools were moving on a clean basis of $1.65@1.70 and other qualities more or less in proportion. In other words, there has been, generally speaking, a decline of 35 to 40 per cent in the last two years in the value of wool in this market.

Buying Has Been Cautious

So sharp a decline in values naturally has been accompanied by heavy losses by the operators in the wool market, and this experience naturally engendered a feeling of more than usual caution, which may account for the fact that only about a third of the wool has been purchased thus far this season in the foreign primary markets, compared with 1925.

In Australia, where the largest proportion has been bought of any amrket, shipments up to about Dec. 20 this season were slightly more than 50,000 bales, whereas a year ago they had somewhat exceeded 100,000 bales. In the other leading markets, namely, New Zealand, River Plate and the Cape, it is figured that a quarter or less of the quantity purchased a year ago has been taken for this market up to date.

The Australian and New Zealand sales are closed until after the holiday period, and sales are not being made unless for odd lots which have been withdrawn from the auctions previously, and so are eligible for private sale. Of the Australian clip, it is advised by cable that 1,250,000 bales have been sold already, which means more than half of the clip has been sold, leaving an unsold baance approximating 1,000,000 bales.

Of the total sales, American purchases are only about 4 per cent. Aside from the sales to Japan, which probably would not exceed 8 to 10 per cent, the balance has gone to England and the Continent.

River Plate Prices Steady

Offerings from the River Plate have not shown much change lately. Montevideo 58-60s super skirted and rewound wools have been offered on a cost and freight basis of 40@41c; 38 cents for 56s; 35 cents for 50s; 31 cent for 11Is; 28@29 cents for IVs and about 26 cents for Vs.

Offerings of standard wools from Buenos Aires have been made at around 23 cents for Vs; 25@26c for IVs and about 28 cents for IIIs. Up to the first of December, the exports from Montevideo and Buenos Aires to this market totaled about 1700 bales, compared with rising 64,00 bales last year at the corresponding time, i.e., for the first two months of the season.

Bradford and the Continent are rather quiet at the year end. Yorkshire has not yet got back into her stride but the trade is feeling very optimistic over the outlook for the new year. France has been operating less keenly of late, due in part doubtless to the appreciation of the franc, but Germany has been operating very well and the Continent as a whole seems to be in very sound position.

The manufacturing situation in the country is without material change. Consumption is proceeding at a fairly heavy rate, and the mills are evidently receiving new business more or less regularly.

Territory Wools Above $1

Sales made in the last few days have included further lots of fine staple territory wools at around $1.06@1.08, clean basis; some half-blood combing at prices ranging from 97 cents to $1.02, clean, according to the wool; some three-eighths combing in the clean range of 85@90 cents, and some quarters at 75@80 cents according to the wool.

Ohio delaines have been sold at 46 cents again, while three-eighths Ohio has brought 45 cents, and in one instance 45½ cents appears to have been realized.

There has been continuing interest in Australian merinos, more especially the new arrivals, sales of which have been made chiefly in the range, clean in bond, of 95 cents to $1. For the extra super 64-70s leaning to 70s in quality, $1.05 is about the minimum quotation. Good scoured B supers are quotable at 80@85 cents, according to the wool. Good fine As are quotable at close to $1, and choice double As at about $1.05.

Carpet wools are still quiet, but prices are generally held steady. Scotch haslock wools, which were advanced on American buying to 17½ pence recently, are now quoted from the other side at about 14 pence.

The mohair market is moderately active from week to week with prices steady. The foreign primary markets are getting well cleared.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE OUTLOOK

CHICAGO, Dec. 29—Although fourth-quarter earnings of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. will be less than last year, net income for 1926 is expected to be about the same as in 1925, when $3,015,531, or $6.74 a share, was earned on common. Operations of electrical and scale departments are running at a high rate, while there has been slight curtailment in operations of the engine department. The question of dividends on common for 1927 is expected to come before the directors at their January meeting. In February, 1926, the directors declared four quarterly dividends of 75 cents each, placing the common on a $3 basis, compared with $2.60 previously.

BANK OF COMMERCE EXTRA

Bank of Commerce & Trust Company, Boston, declared the regular semiannual dividend of $3 and an extra of $1 a share, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 29. This is the same declaration as was made six months ago.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '26	100	100
Albany & Susq 3½s '46	87½	87¼
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104½	104
Am Chain deb 6s '32	101½	101¾
Am Rap Cor deb 5s '27	99¾	99
Am Smelting 6s '47	107¾	107½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¾	104¾
Am T & T sf 5s '60	101¾	101½
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105⅞	105⅝
Am W Paper 1st ws '39	80¾	80¾
Am W Paper 6s ct dp '39	80¾	80¾
Anaconda Cop 6s '29	104¾	104⅝
Anaconda Cop 7s '30	108¾	108⅝
Andes Cop ded 7s '42	107⅝	107⅜
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	87⅞	87¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	95⅛	95
Atl Gulf 5s	71⅝	71⅜
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	87⅞	87¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93⅜	93⅛
Atl Knox & Cin 4s	93⅝	93½
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	90⅜	90⅜
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s'52	94½	94½
Atl Coast Line 7s '36	104⅞	104⅞
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	91¼	91¼
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	79⅝	79⅝
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	106¾	106¼
B&O 5s D	100½	100¼
B&O 1st 4s '48	94	94
B&O 4½s '60	97⅛	97⅛
B&O rfg 5s '95	100⅝	100⅝
B&O 6s '29	102½	102⅝
B&O rfg 6s '95	107½	107½
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102	102
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	83¼	83¼
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40 war	99	99
Bell Tel of Pa 5s C	104	104⅛
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	99⅛	99
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	100¼	100¼
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	101⅝	101½
Brier Hill Steel 5½s '42	101	101
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98⅝	98⅛
Bklyn Queens Sub con 5s	73	73
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	94⅝	94⅝
Buff R & P 4½s '57	94	94
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	90⅞	90⅞
Cal Pet 5½s	100⅝	100⅝
Cal Pet sf 6½s '33	100⅝	100⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	84¼	84
Cen Leather 1st 6s '45	101⅝	101⅝
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99¼	99¼
Ches & O R A 1st	87⅜	87⅜
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	93⅝	93⅝
Chi Conn Ry 5s	52½	52
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69	69
Chi M & St P deb ct	56	56
Chi M & St P gold 4s '25	58	56
Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32	56¼	56¼
Chi M & St P cv 4½s ct	56¼	55½
Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014 ct	55½	55½
Chi Railway 5s '27	75	74½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	92⅝	92¼
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	93	93
Chi Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	87¼	87¼
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	61⅛	61⅛
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	80½	80¼
Chi & Nw 4½s	104¼	104¼
Chi & Nw 7s '30	106½	106½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	86⅜	86⅜
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104½	104½
Chile Copper col 6s '32	110½	110⅝
City Serv P & L 6s	98	98
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	84⅜	84⅜
Clev Un Term 5s '73	104	103⅝
Colo Southern 5s	93⅝	93⅝
Columbus Gas 5s	97	96⅝
Com Ax Antilla 7½s '39	96½	96⅝
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '60	83¾	83¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	105⅞
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	102¼	102¼
Cont P & B Mills 6½s '44	75¼	75
Crown Wil Paper 6s	99½	99½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	95¾	95¾
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	98⅝	98⅝
Cuba Nor Ry 6s ct '66 sta	100	100
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	107⅞	107⅞
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	98½	98½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93¾	93¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	103⅝	102⅝
Del & Hudson 7s '30	107	107
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	73½	73½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107⅜	107⅜
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95⅝	95½
Dold Packing 6s '42	90½	90½
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	106	105⅝
E Cuba Sug 7½s '37	107½	107½
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	106¼	106¼
Empire Gas & F 6½s '41	100⅝	100
Erie 1st con 4s '96	82	82
Erie cv 4s B '53	78⅞	78⅞
Erie cv 4s D '53	84¾	84¾
Erie gen 4s '96	73⅝	73⅝
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	116	116
Fla Cen & Pen con 5s '30	100½	100⅜
Fla East Coast 5s '74	99½	99½
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '53	96½	96½
Genesee River 1st 6s '57	111⅝	111⅝
Good Hope Stl 7s	98⅝	98⅝
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106	106
Goodyear Tire 8s '31	110	110
Goodyear Tire 8s '41	120⅜	120⅜
Granby Mining 7s '30	135	134
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107⅜	107⅜
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	115⅝	115⅝
Great North 4½s	94	94
Great Northern 4½s '61 A	97⅛	96⅞
Great Northern 5s '73	102½	102⅝
Great Northern 5½s '52	107⅞	107⅞
Great Northern 7s '36	114	113⅝
Hershey Choc 5½s '40	102	101⅞
Hoe & Co. 6½s '34	97⅞	97⅞
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	84⅝	84
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	98½	98¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¾	102¼
Ill Cent 4½s	96½	96¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103⅝	103⅜
Ill Cen 5½s '34	103¾	103¾
Ind Steel 5s '52	104	104
Inland Stl 5½s	101⅝	101¼
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	77⅞	77
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	77⅜	77⅛
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	81½	80½
Int Agricol 8s '32	79	79
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	95⅝	95⅝
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	99¾	99¼
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	76¼	76¼
Int Tel & Tel 5½s '45	109⅝	109⅝
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	103⅞	103⅞
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85¾	85¾
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105⅞	105⅞
Kayser & Co 7s '42	107¼	107⅛
Kelley Spring Tire 8s '31	104¾	104¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	104¾	104¾
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	97½	96⅝
Long Island rfg 4s '49	88¾	88¾
Liquid Car 6s	102¼	102
Loew's 6s	101¾	101⅝
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	99¾	99⅝
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	104½	104
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	68⅜	68½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	96¾	96¾
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	100¼	100¾
Met Edison rfg 6s '52	107⅜	107⅜
Mich Cent 5s	101¾	101¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	91¾	97¼
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	99⅝	99⅝
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	88¾	88¾
Min St P & SSM 5s gtd	98½	98¼
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	101¾	101¾
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	95¾	95¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	76¼	76¼
Mo Pac 6s E '55	106⅛	106⅛
Mobile & O 1st cv 6s '37	100¼	100¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	86¼	86¼
Murray Body 6½s '34	96⅜	96⅛
Nash Chat & StL 5s '36	100⅜	100¼
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	61⅞	61⅜
Nat Dairy Prod 6s '40	100	100
N O T & M 5s B '54	100	100
N Y C & H 4½s '52	95⅝	95⅝
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	81	81
NYC&HR con 4s '98	96½	96⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105⅞	105⅞
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107⅛	107⅛
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	86¾	86¾
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B	104⅝	104⅝
N Y Edison rfg 5½s '41	115½	115½
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '47	71⅜	71⅜
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	69½	69½
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	68⅛	68⅛
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	103	103
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	106	105
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	73¾	72¾
NY One & W rfg 4s '92	76⅝	76⅝
NY Ry inc 6s '65	30¾	30
NY Ry inc 6s '65 A	85⅛	85
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	105	105
N YTel gen 4½s '39	98⅝	98⅝
NY Tel deb 6s '45	110½	110½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108½	108½
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	103	102
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	105	105
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	91¾	91½
Nor Am Ed sf 6s '52	104⅝	104⅝
Nor Am Ed sf 6½s '48	105	105
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	96½	96
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65½	65½
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	91⅝	91⅝
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113	113
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100¼	100¼
Ohio Fuel Ed 5s '56	105¾	105¾
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	101½	101½
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	92¾	92¾
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	98⅝	98¼
Otis Steel '41 6s	94	94
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100⅜	100
Pac T&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100	100
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101⅜	101⅜
Pad Ill 4½s	97⅝	97⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	106	105½
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	105	104⅝
Park-Lex Leahld 6½s '53	94½	94
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	93¾	93¾
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	99⅝	99⅝
Penn R R 6s '64	102⅞	102⅝
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	112⅜	112
Penn R R col 7s '30	106⅜	106⅜
Peoria & East inc 4s '90	42½	42½
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	104	104
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	108	108
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	103⅞	103⅞
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	106⅜	106⅜
Prod & Ref 8s '31	111	111
Pub Svc El Pow 6s '48	106⅜	106⅜
Pub Svc E & G 5½s '54	105½	105⅝
Pub Svc G & E 5½s '59	104⅞	104⅞
Pub Svc NJ 6s '44	103⅝	103⅝
Rand Kardex 4½s '31	130	130
Read rfg 4½s '97	98	98
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	92¾	92¼
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	99⅝	99⅝
Rio G & W col 4s '49	84½	84½
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	94⅝	94⅝
Rutland Can 4s '49	82½	82½
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	97⅝	97⅝
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100¼	100¾
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	93¾	93¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	84½	84⅝
St L & S F 5s B '50	100	100
St L & S F 5½s D '42	102¼	102
St L & S F 6s C '28	101½	101½
St L & S F adj 6s '55	95¼	95⅞
St L & S F inc 6s '60	85¼	85¼
St L S W con 4s '32	94½	94½
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	93⅜	93⅜
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	105⅝	105⅝
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	73⅝	73⅜
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	83¼	83
Seabd A L con 6s '45	97⅝	97⅛
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s '35	97	97
Sinclair Cn O 6s	101	100⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92½	92⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97½	97½
Sinclair Cru Oil 8s '38	100⅝	100⅝
Sinclair Pipe L n f 5s '42	92½	92½
Smith A O 6½s '23	101½	101⅞
So Colo Pow 6s '47	100⅛	100⅛
So Pacific cv 4s '29	98⅝	98⅜
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	93⅝	93½
So Ry gen 4s '56	86½	86
So Ry con 5s '94	106⅝	106⅝
So Ry gen 6s '56	113⅝	113½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	119½	119½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103⅝	103⅝
Spokane I R 5s '55	84½	84½
Stand Oil of NJ 5s '46	101⅝	101¼
Stand Milling 5½s '45	102¼	102
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	99⅝	99⅝
Texas Copper 6s '35	100	100
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105½	105½
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	103⅞	103⅞
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	65⅝	65⅝
Third Ave adj 5s '60	63	63
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	108¼	108
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	99	99
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	97½	97
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103¼	102¾
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	95	95
Union Pacific 6s '28	102⅝	102¼
U Fuel Gas 6s '36	102⅝	102⅜
U S Rubber 5s '47	94⅝	94⅝
U S Steel s f 5s '63	107½	107½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	93⅝	93⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97⅝	97⅝
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	102⅝	102⅝
Va Ry 5s '62	103	103
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103	103
Wabash 5½s '75	104¼	103⅞
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	76	76
Warner Sug Rfg 7s '41	92	92
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100¾	100¼
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105⅞	105½
West Shore 4s 2361	86⅝	86½
Western Electric 5s '44	102½	102
Western Maryland 4s '52	75¼	75¼
Western Pac 5s A '46	99½	99½
Western Un 6½s '36	111⅝	111⅝
Westinghouse El & Mfg 5½s '46	101	101
Wheeling Stl 5½s '48	97⅝	97
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	87	87
White Sew Mach 6s '36	98⅜	98⅜
Wickwire Spen 7s cv	43⅞	43⅝
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101⅝	101½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101½	101½
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	104½	104½
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	82½	82½
Youngstown S & T 6s '48	103⅞	103⅝

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	92	92
Anton Jurgens 6s '47	108⅝	108⅝
Antioquia 7s '45 A	99¼	94½
Antioquia 7s '45 B	99¾	94
Argentine Gov 6s '60 May	98	97¼
Argentine Gov 6s '60 Oct	98	97⅜
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98	97⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98⅜	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98¼	97½
Argentine 6s '56 B	98	97⅝
Argentine Gov 7 '27	100¼	100¼
Australia 5s '55	97⅝	97⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	101¾	101¼
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	89¾	89¼
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	94	93¾
Bavaria 6½s rets '45	97⅞	97⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	92¾	91½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	96⅞	96⅝
Belgium 7s '55	101¼	101
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	111	110⅜
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108¼	108¼
Belgium 7s ct '56	100¼	100
Berlin 6½s '50	98¾	97⅜
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	104⅜	104⅜
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	93	93
Brazil 6½s '57	85⅝	88¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	104⅞	104⅛
Bremen 7s '35	101¼	101⅛
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	99½	99¾
Bulgaria 7s '26	92⅜	92⅛
Caldas 7½s '46	91	91
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	98	98
Can (Dom) 5s '52	104¼	104⅛
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	101⅝	101⅝
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	103⅞	103⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96	96
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	97½	97½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100⅝	100⅝
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	108	108
Chile (Rep) 8s '46	108¼	108¼
Chile Rep 6s rcts '60	92⅝	92⅛
Chin (Gt) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	25⅞	25⅞
Cologne 6½s '50	97⅝	97⅞
Copn (City) 5½s '44	99⅜	99
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	105¾	105½
Czech (Rep) 7½s rcts '45	104⅝	101⅝
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	104⅝	104⅜
Denmark (King) 6s '42	101⅝	101⅝
Dresden 7s '45	100¼	100¼
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54	101⅜	101⅜
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	103¾	103¾
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	103¾	103¾
Est R E Co 7s '64	94½	94½
Fiat 7s '46	93¾	93¾
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	92¾	92¾
Finland 6½s rcts '56	95⅝	95⅝
Finnish A 6½s '54	96¼	96¼
Finnish B 6½s '54	96¼	96¼
Franconian Dev 7½s '42	97⅜	97⅜
French Nat S S 7s '49	94⅞	94⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	99⅝	98⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	104⅝	104
French (Rep) 8s '45	108	107⅞
German 7s '49	106½	106¼
German Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	100⅝	100⅝
German El Pow 6½s '50	97⅛	97⅛
German G S 6½s '40 x-war	99	99
German G E 6½s '40 war	113	113
German G E 7s '45	103	103
Good Hope 7s '45	98¾	98¾
Greek 7s '64	94½	94½
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100⅝	100¼
Hungary Mun 7½s rct '45	97⅞	97⅞
Italy (King) 6½s '25	32⅝	32⅝
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	91	90⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	97⅞	97⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '21	90¼	90
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100	99¾
Jap (Ind Bank) 6s '27	100¼	100
Lyons (City) 8s '34	98	98
Marseilles (City) 8s '34	95	95⅜
Mex 4s small A '10	24⅞	24⅞
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	103⅞	103⅝
Nord Rys 6½s '50	92½	92
Norway (King) 6s '43	101⅝	101⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	101⅝	101⅝
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '58	94⅝	94⅝
Oslo (City) 5½s '53	97½	97½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	86⅞	86½
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	95⅞	95⅝
Paris-Orleans 7s '42	94½	94¼
Peru 7½s '44	100⅝	100⅝
Poland 8s '40	75½	75½
Poland 8s '50	93	92⅝
Prague (City) 7½s '52	104⅛	103⅝
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	111	111
Rhine Main 7s ct '50	102⅝	102⅜
Rhinelbe 7s '46 x war	89½	89½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	119	118⅝
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	93¾	93¾
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	102⅞	102⅞
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	99½	99
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	105⅝	105⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	101¼	101
Santa Fe 7s '42	94	94
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	96⅞	96⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	97¾	97½
Silesian 7s '41	98⅝	98¼
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	102⅝	102⅝
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	102⅜	102⅜
Tokio El Pow 6s rcts '29	98¼	98¼
Toho El Pow 7s '55	97⅞	97⅝
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	98⅝	98½
Tyrol 7½s '55	97½	97½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅜	104½
Westphalia 6½s '50	96¼	96¾
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	93¼	97
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	108⅜	108¾
Yokohama 6s '61	93¼	93⅛

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Dec. 28
3½s '47	101.2	101.2	101.00	101.2	101.00
1st 4¼s '37..102.27	102.31	102.27	102.29	102.31	
2d 4¼s '42..101.2	101.4	101.00	101.1	101.3	
2d 4¼s rg..100.31	100.31	100.31	100.31	100.28	
3d 4¼s '28..101.14	101.15	101.14	101.14	101.14	
3d 4¼s rg..101.12	101.12	101.11	101.11	101.11	
4th 4¼s '32..103.15	103.15	103.12	103.12	103.14	
4th 4¼s rg..103.15	103.15	103.10	103.10	103.10	
Vict 4½s '56..102.31	102.31	102.30	102.30	102.30	
US 4s '54...106.00	106.2	106.00	106.2	105.31	
US 4¼s '52..110.4	110.6	110.00	110.00	110.4	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FORD MOTOR AIDS DEALERS

DETROIT, Dec. 29—Ford Motor Company is offering to recondition completely for $60, except tires, any 1925 Ford car which a dealer may send to the factory. This will include new paint job and upholstering, and completely rebuilt motor. Offer applies to any 1925 car regardless of condition and carries a three months' guarantee after it leaves factory. Value of scheme to dealer is that it permits him to make a higher offer for Fords taken in trade than heretofore.

GENERAL GAS & ELECTRC CORP.

General Gas & Electric Corporation consolidated statement for the 12 months ended Nov. 30 compares:

	1926	1925	Inc.
Gross*	$24,448,179	$21,295,906	$3,152,273
Net aft tax & depcn.	8,992,157	7,267,692	1,724,465
Surf chgs & pf div of subs etc.	2,855,530	1,802,129	1,053,401

*Includes other income.

CONNECTICUT MILLS

ALBANY, Ala., Dec. 29—Textile Realty Company of this place has awarded a contract for the erection of a $600,000 building in which to house Connecticut Mills Company.

RAISE PNEUMATIC TOOL DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Chicago Pneumatic Tool declared a dividend of $1.50, payable Jan. 25 to stock of record Jan. 15. Previously the company paid $1.25 quarterly.

BOND ISSUES OF YEAR 1926

Capital Flotations Approximate Seven Billion Dollars

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—American dollars continued to pour into foreign and domestic investments at a record-breaking rate in 1926.

Capital flotations in the form of bond and stock issues for governments, municipalities and corporate enterprises during the year approximated $7,000,000,000, and final compilations may show that even this unprecedented total has been eclipsed.

For the third year in succession, foreign borrowings in the United States exceeded a billion dollars, although the total was slightly below the 1

Theatrical News—Art—Music—Motion Pictures

Cinema Straws in the Wind

By RALPH FLINT

New York, Dec. 27

WHILE the local theaters are rushing new wares before the holiday public in unprecedented quantities, the cinema palaces are showing few new items of interest. Last week was practically a Metro-Mayer week on Broadway, what with two new big pictures at top prices successfully launched, and one of them a genuinely fine achievement. Condescending cries are heard from time to time concerning the "hokum" of Metro's new "Fire Brigade," but it is far from being a so-called hokum picture owing to the extraordinary sincerity and understanding that has gone into the making of it. It is absurd to suppose that because the film deals with simple folk in an emotional way a meretricious piece of homely detail has been accomplished. Perhaps the answer lies in Broadway's unwillingness to be found in a pleasant state of emotional glow over such a trite and unsophisticated issue as the home affairs of an ordinary fireman; but I am happy to relate that these parrying cries of "hokum" are but scattered findings, and that "The Fire Brigade" made deep dents in the emotional susceptibilites of a widely divergent public on the opening night, sending many out into the night with that fine inner glow of an evening royally spent in the theater.

New Pictures

Two of the week-end offerings have already been reviewed in these columns, "The Cheerful Fraud" and "Twinkletoes," which serve to bring Reginald Denny and Colleen Moore before their respective publics. "Valencia," the holiday offering at the comfortable Capitol, is such a silly cinema bit as to deserve complete critical forbearance, were it not for the fact that it illustrates once more the absolute necessity for decent characterization to make even such a fluffy bit of screen-suds take on irridescense. Beyond the rhythmic name of this Metro picture and the always dependable acting of Lloyd Hughes—although he had amassed enough hair to make a Spanish pompadour and went through his part with as much Latin fervor as he could contrive after his long succession of smooth-haired rôles at First National, he still remained Lloyd Hughes—"Valencia" amounted to a waste of time for both producers and consumers. Mae Murray is no longer the mistress of ingénue rôles, save when a Von Stroheim is at the helm, and Roy D'Arcy failed signally to make his swagger-stick take the jaunty whirls intended by the script. Dimitri Buchowetski, who once made "Lily of the Dust," was the director for "Valencia."

The other screen offering of this particular season is a feeble "Western" issue by Producers' Distributing Company at the Hippodrome, with William Boyd and Elinor Faire in the leading rôles. George Seitz, who handled the megaphone with credit during his stay with Paramount a year or so ago—he has "Wild Horse Mesa" and "The Vanishing American" to his name—has somehow or other let things take the line of least resistance with this picture, not even covering his tracks with clever camera shots and lap-dissolves as he has done on other occasions. Although such experienced players as Walter Long, Tully Marshall and Tom Santschi are in the cast, "Jim the Conqueror" gets little or nowhere.

Effect of "Potemkin"

One of the heartening signs of the times along the Rialto is the splendid success that "Potemkin" is enjoying at the Biltmore. Last week—and the leanest period in the theatrical calendar—this famous Russian film grossed a larger sum than during the first two weeks of its engagement, playing to capacity at practically every performance. This is furthermore an encouraging sign of an independently produced picture making its own way in the face of strenuous competition by the big companies. The whole course of "Potemkin" is bound to be fraught with interest, since its content, technically and otherwise, is so radically different from the accepted canons of the studios. Already a general effort has been made to curtail its chances for general distribution throughout the United States, certain trade journals having even refused to review the picture for subscribers. But, with a few exceptions, the entire critical forces of the town have risen to indorse this vigorous, powerfully rhythmic piece of cinematography. Already word comes of a German imitation of "Potemkin" with the career of the "Emden" substituted for theme, and officers and crew of the actual vessel used for authentic atmosphere. Even the famous camera angles of "Potemkin" have been incorporated. The reverberation of "Potemkin" will continue in screen circles for many a day.

Pictures for children continue to receive attention in New York, with "Peter Pan" at matinées at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse this week, with "Charley's Aunt" in the evenings, and with a series of Saturday mornings at the Plaza, under the direction of Mrs. E. B. Heymann, organizer of the Samopic Club, which is the Saturday Morning Club in abbreviated form. The orchestra seats are for children whose parents are subscribers, while the balcony is for public school children at a nominal fee, and the gallery is for the little boys and girls of the United Neighborhood Associations free of charge. On Christmas Day, the entire program from morning till night was arranged for children, with "Robin Hood" the chief attraction. Such players as Betty Bronson, Mary Pickford, Jackie Coogan, Buster Keaton, Douglas Fairbanks, and Charlie Chaplin are the favorites among the Samopic membership. News reels, cartoon pictures, and selected comedies such as "Our Gang" are also shown. The Fifth Avenue Theater is also holding a series of Saturday morning screen showings for children, among their recent offerings being Ludwig Berger's charming "Cinderella."

A foreword of great moment comes from the West Coast, announcing the forthcoming filming in "Natural Vision" pictures of "The American," under the direction of J. Stuart Blackton. This is the stereoscopic process invented by Dr. Bergern and nursed along these past 12 years by George K. Spoor of Chicago, which promises to revolutionize the motion picture industry. It employs a screen about 44 feet in width, and secures the actual effect of three dimensions without the aid of glasses or any other appliance on the beholder's part. Its new dimensions will enable the development of action in long sequences without the constant cutting in and out of the scene commonly practiced today on the smaller sized screen. Production will be made at the old Vitagraph studios in Hollywood, and it is expected that the finished product will be shown on the screen of the new $10,000,000 "Roxy" Theater, that is now beginning to approach completion.

This reminds me that there is much talk up and down Broadway as to what pictures Mr. Rothafel will have to put in his magnificent new cinema palace, since he is not apparently affiliated with any of the big producing companies. But such speculation is as idle as the wind, in the light of his long line of successful showmanship in New York. The recent announcement of still another "Roxy" theater in New York, to cost about $5,000,000, and to be erected in the vicinity of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, before the Seventh Avenue one is completed should silence all doubters. With an orchestra of 100 pieces, a three-console organ, a resident chorus of 110 under the direction of Kurt Schindler, and with ballet and scenic investiture to match, there is little reason to believe that Mr. Rothafel will fall down on the picture end of his vast new enterprise.

"Matt," New Film of Russian Revolution

MOSCOW (Special Correspondence)—"Matt" is the name of the new Russian film now being shown in Moscow. "Matt" is the Russian word for mother; but it is a word to use rather than to translate, for it has a flat sound like stone, a note of monumental patience very apt to the subject of this picture—the story of a Moscow mother of men in the Russian rising of 1905.

"Matt" is pictorially beautiful, and its excellence is a contribution to the art of the screen all over the world. It was made by the Sov-Kino, the largest film concern in Russia, and the makers of "Potemkin." Eisenstein, the producer of "Potemkin," did not direct "Matt"; he is hard at work in the provinces making a new historical picture. The producer of this new film is Pudolfkin, who is already known to Moscow as the maker of "Mabu," a picture of the Jewish pogroms.

The story of "Matt" is one of the tragic incidents of the 1905 revolution, one of the incidents incited by the rebellious workmen of Moscow who at last gather together and storm the prison to which some of their fellows have been sent. This attempt on the prison, the trial scene of one of the workmen, and the early outbreak in the factory—these are the three main parts of the film. And these three parts are told in three ways—by pictures of the mass of human beings concerned, by portraits of the mother as her life is affected by these events, and by pictures of things—things of the earth and things of man's manufacture.

Pudolfkin pictorializes machinery. He shows the steely beauty of bridges, rails, wires hung high in the air, the aspect of a city's chimneys. Moreover, the machinery he shows us is static, something already made by man and left standing still while man turns to work on other problems. Pudolfkin tells the human part of this story by flashes of faces in triumph or despair, the sight of feet marching, fingers moving, shoulders bowing; or, if parts of the body do not serve his purpose, then he uses masses of bodies and shows us the prisoners marching in the prison yard, or a group gathering in the street, or a thin column of soldiers arriving and separating sharply into three parts.

But it is impossible to use sentences as this producer uses pictures. Grammatically arranged words can give you no idea of the dynamic effect that his chaotic sequence of pictures gives. Yet the result is a composed whole, and the indirect way in which the story is told ends in simplicity and grandeur, for all these varied images of moving men and things standing still are drawn together by the face and figure of Matt, played by Madame Balanovkaya. Hers is the only acting which is allowed even to approach the personal, and her approach is strong and fine.

The picture never is marred for a moment by weak acting anywhere, nor by a moment of putting art at the service of sentiment. The judge who condemns the revolters is first shown having the back of his official coat immaculately brushed speck by speck, and in the tribunal his masklike face takes on the iron shape and design of the imperial arms above his head—that is all.

Would that all motion pictures played such an intimate part in the thoughts and emotions of their audience and gathered such present living significance into their strips of silver. For when the story was told and the symbolic red flag was left lying in the road, and the mother and husband and son had all paid the price of revolutionaries, then we saw time pass—we saw again strips of steely track, and the chimneys of the city and the familiar spires of Moscow all passing swiftly and dimly across our sight (and with such pictorial potency that any child could have told this was the cinematographic way of saying "time passes") until at last the eye came to rest on a point, the moving picture steadied and stood still, and there were the roofs of modern Moscow, and above them the lit flag waving over the Kremlin. V. P.

"Biddy," described as an Irish Stew in Three Helpings, will be seen at the Fortune Theater, London, with an all-Irish cast.

"MILL VALLEY"

Painting by Robert Spencer, Awarded Gold Medal at the Sesquicentennial Exhibition, Philadelphia.

E. Robert Schmitz and New York Philharmonic

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Strauss's "Burleske," for piano and orchestra, furnished E. Robert Schmitz opportunity at the Philharmonic concert, Carnegie Hall, this evening for doing high artistic duty. The work was a means whereby he was able to lift the æsthetic understanding of the community to a fresh exaltation. It was a gate wherethrough he let the public pass to hitherto unvisited and unentered courts of musical pleasure. Piano and orchestra, yes; the soloist one individuality and the accompanying body of instrumentalists another; two parties of equal influence in colloquy; both commanding, yet neither of them over-assertive; interpreting a perfectly written, though not, forsooth, a titanically imagined composition.

Never, truly, has a platform performance been carried out here in a style more masterful, and yet more informal, all round; but better than that, never one in a temper more American. Occasionally the thing happens; and yet, not by chance. Mr. Schmitz knows the musical public of the United States in a peculiar way. He has labored to arouse in the country, partly through the meetings of an organization which he instituted, and partly through his recital-giving, an interest in other material than that of the standard repertory; he has made people acquainted with works to which the commercial virtuosi neglect to introduce them. In persuasive, not too hasty manner, he has championed the modern movement. With extraordinary understanding of native aspirations, he has helped put music in America on an independent expressive basis. So that when he takes his place at the piano at a concert like that of tonight, he is the very representative of the audience, transforming its thought into tone; or, perchance, lending it the language of rhythm and harmony, wherewith to speak for itself.

Mr. Schmitz and the orchestra interpreted the "Burleske," though Mr. Mengelberg was there, conducting. More especially, Mr. Schmitz and the tympani-player headed the show; for Strauss knew how to put the many-voiced piano of today and the all but inarticulate kettle-drum of ages ago in contrast. So can music join the ends of time and of civilization together in a note and an accent.

W. P. T.

"The First Year" Is Acted in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 10—At the Apollo Theater, "The First Year," by Frank Craven. The cast:

Fred Livingston	O. B. Clarence
Mrs. Livingston	Mary Rorke
Grace Livingston	Phyllis Povah
Dr. Myron Anderson	Bromley Davenport
Dick Loring	George Curzon
Thomas Tucker	Ernest Truex
Hattie	Leila Bennett
Peter Barstow	S. J. Warmington
Mrs. Barstow	Norah Howard

In the case of Tommy Tucker and Grace Livingston, the first year of married life was almost bound to be something of a failure. Grace wanted her husband to become quite a different sort of person to what he really was, and seemed to think that she, or marriage, or magic of some sort, could quickly accomplish that transformation.

Tommy is an unambitious, diffident little fellow, content to pursue the moderately successful tenor of his way in his home town. Grace is a climber. Yet she has had sufficient sense to reject another suitor, Dick, with superficially similar tastes to her own; but there is not much gold under Dick's glitter, and Grace knows it. So she accepts Tommy on condition he leaves his home town, and off they set for a bigger place (Joplin, Mo.).

They have been there a year and Tommy has not made good, but there are better things in sight, and he is on the verge of bringing off a big coup. This, however, is jeopardized, first by Grace's tactlessness, and finally by vindictiveness on the part of Tommy's erstwhile rival, Dick. The deal is off, and at the very time when his wife should comfort and console the little man, and help to rub things out, she only rubs them in. They have a real row and she "goes back to mother." In the end the deal comes on again and Tommy and Grace come together again. The past is forgiven and forgotten, especially as the future holds something more interesting and hopeful.

It is a pretty, happy little story, simply written, with real humor; dependent not so much upon the witticisms of an author spoken through the mouths of his characters as upon the unforced fun arising from the original situations in which quaint and homely characters find themselves.

The play was also capitally cast. As Tommy Tucker, Ernest Truex reveled in the sort of part that he loves, and in which London now loves to see him. As Grace Livingston, Phyllis Povah succeeded in getting the sympathy of the audience from what is not an entirely sympathetic character. And this was accomplished not merely by her prettiness and charm, which were both considerable, but by sheer acting ability. She played the character so naturally that one realized that Grace was one of those beings who simply must be true to themselves. Though trying, and inclined to be selfish, Grace Livingston is entirely guileless. She may reform herself some day, when tired of banging her head against brick walls, but nobody—least of all Tommy—is going to reform her. Circumstances, however, will do it—indeed they have already begun to do so, and we feel that this marriage will develop into a very satisfactory union.

Next to Tommy and Grace, perhaps the best character is Grace's Uncle Myron, most admirably played by W. Bromley Davenport, who, after a long apprenticeship, is coming into his own on the London stage. As the father and mother of Grace, O. B. Clarence and Mary Rorke were at their best in their "best line." In lesser parts George Curzon, Mora Howard and S. J. Warmington were just right; and, as a dull-witted temporary servant Leila Bennett was immense.

The Mountain of Jade, by Violet Irwin and Vilhjalmur Stefansson (New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75), is the third novel of the frozen North by these authors. It tells a thrilling tale of traders, explorers, Eskimos, and Indians, the whale and the walrus, as Gerry, the white boy, follows his father's trail on a great treasure hunt in company with Kak, the Copper Eskimo.

Sport versus Music in Germany

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, Dec. 1

IT WILL be of some interest to consider a problem—which may be regarded as a world problem—from the German standpoint. That sport is now one of the most popular pastimes all over the world can hardly be denied. It is given more and more space in the newspapers, which makes it clear that this concession to sport is in full agreement with the wishes of the public. If this is true, it cannot but exercise a great influence upon all that is opposed to sport, that is to say, intellectual and artistic matters.

The movement for sport started, no doubt, from Anglo-Saxon countries, where music, perhaps, did not play so important a part as in Germany. Germany had acquired the reputation of being the most musical country of the nineteenth century, when, after the appearance of the classics, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms and Wagner achieved what we call the romantic movement. How could romanticism coincide with sport! Indeed, there was no sport at all at the time when romantic musicians first appeared on the scene. Those who do not agree with my theory will perhaps point out that gymnastics had always been emphasized in Germany, and that the militarism which arose later always means the suppression of those qualities for which art stands.

But though in Germany particular stress was laid on gymnastics, it is evident that militarism remained the privilege of a certain class which had nothing to do with art in general or music in particular. It may justly be said that the German people were divided into two parts, one of which devoted all its efforts to training for extra-artistic and extra-musical things, whereas the greater part of the population, the whole bourgeoisie, was concerned with intellectual culture. This was the general feature of the German people, however great the differences between one province and the other in this respect might be.

Now we are confronted with a strange situation. First of all, the bourgeoisie has lost its power; it has had, if not to disappear from the stage, at least to remain in the background. The war and the inflation which followed became inimical to its existence. The younger generation, grown up during the war, is not in the least concerned with what was considered the chief task of the former bourgeoisie. Intellectual culture has lost much of its importance. Radio and the film, these great inventions of our time, did their best to encourage the inclination of this young generation toward more external things. Intellectual effort seemed to be abolished and replaced by other interests. Well, I am far from underrating the importance of this new movement in counteracting intellectual over-culture, but on the other hand its consequences cannot but be felt in the realm of the arts. Among these music is certainly the first.

I do not pretend to be competent on questions of sport. I can only speak of sport in general terms; I see only the results in this country. Germany, which was at one time the cradle of romanticism, will, at least, at the present moment, hardly produce anything like the music of Schumann, of Brahms and of Wagner. It inspired the art of Richard Strauss, who may be called an offspring of romanticism, though part of his music is due to the general character of our time with all its chaos, its commercialism and its technical conquests.

It is more than natural that nowhere is the revolt against romanticism stronger than in Germany, where linear counterpoint has been carried to its utmost limit. We notice a tendency toward eliminating emotion from music as much as possible. The so-called absolute music is the classical expression of this anti-emotional art. Sport in music, a thing hardly known before, has invaded the world. To be accurate, it started in France, where American jazz made its appearance long before it was allowed to enter central Europe. There is an intimate relation between sport as conqueror of the world and the present state of music, which is certainly transitory.

It would be false to say that sport in music, as it appears today, is quite useless. The loss of sensibility is not open to question. Sport in music has made music, however, more conscious of the fact that intellectual over-culture may lead to the ruin of art, but, on the other hand, it will certainly, after a time, be replaced by a new romanticism very unlike that which flourished in the nineteenth century. The present return to the seventeenth and eighteenth century is nothing but a stage of preparation for this new phase of artistic development.

For the moment Germany is artistically in a very critical situation. Never before has so sharp an opposition been felt between the tendencies of those who expect everything from sport and those who devote their efforts to intellectual and artistic culture. The latter form a minority against a majority concerned only with all that seems contrary to art, but will perhaps one day serve its purposes. It must be remembered that the German people are simply incapable of abandoning artistic idealism. The present movement may be a disappointment, nay, almost a reason for despair, to those who cannot accustom themselves to a new fashion of thinking, and who are bewildered by the loss of so many beloved things lying in the past, but it will in the end bring about something, if not better than the past, at least equal in value to it.

Music exists, not only in the composer, but also in the people who receive it. It is evident that the changing character of the population nowadays all over the world must make itself felt in the form and substance of our music. Now, though sport emphasizes certain things in a degree that appears antithetic to the evolution of art, it cannot be denied that, on the other hand, never before has democracy in music been propagated as at the present day.

In Germany we have the wonderful institution of Die Volksbühne, which provides its members with the best theatrical performances and with concerts under the best conductors, so that we may speak of a widespread artistic culture among the humbler classes of the population. Many of those who are led to hear good music, may, for the present moment, be no less or even more attracted by sport, but, no doubt, this desire for sport will always be counterbalanced in a very effective way by the movement for intellectual development, however difficult the situation may appear to the observer of cultural progress.

Paris Music Notes

PARIS, Dec. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Yves Tinayre, tenor, gave a recital on Dec. 6 in the Salle de l'Ancien Conservatoire, devoted to vocal music of the Middle Ages and the classic masters, accompanied by ancient instruments. The program was constructed with the strictest authenticity and was the result of years of research among documents in the libraries of Europe.

M. Tinayre transcribed rare manuscripts written in Gregorian modes, and employed the original accompaniment of rebec and flute à bec. He revealed to an eager audience a rare store of priceless musical gems. Among the group entitled "La Musique du Moyen Age" of especial importance were a Rondel by Adan de la Hale (1240-1287); Rondel by Ludus Adae de Basseia, thirteenth century; Ballade by Guillaume de Machaut (1300-1372); Fortuna desperata, fifteenth century, for organ and voice; Pastorale for rebec and voice, and "Almechtger Gott, Benedicite," by the celebrated organist of Nuremberg, Conrad Paumann (1410-1473).

Mme. Bracquemond, played from the works of three old masters of the organ, Coperario, Nicolas de Grigny and Buxtehude; also two sacred airs by Bach. M. Tinayre, accompanied by Vlado Perlemuter, sang a group of Schubert, and the program closed with two airs by Henry Purcell, one from "Indian Queen," accompanied by spinet, and one the "Air of Diocletian," for voice, organ and trumpet. M. Tinayre has a most sympathetic voice of beautiful quality, which he uses with rare finesse.

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PYGMALION
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THE BROTHERS KARAMAZOV
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The Library

Past Growth and Present Development in Norway

Oslo, Norway
Special Correspondence

AT THE end of the last century, two Norwegians, returning from the United States, gave the library movement in Norway a mighty impetus. They were Thambs Lyche, who proved by examples from America what part libraries could play in the cultural and practical life of a people and what a humble part they played in Norway, and Haakon Nyhus, who organized the Deichman Library in Oslo and thus established the prototype of the modern public library in Norway. In 1902 the Government also provided a more effective central administration of public libraries. The opening of the twentieth century, therefore, marks the introduction of a new and more promising chapter in the history of Norwegian libraries.

Today every city and town and numbers of rural communities in Norway has its public library. There are throughout the country more than 1100 public libraries, the combined number of books contained in them amounting to about 800,000 volumes in the cities and 570,000 in the rural districts. The average number of volumes in country libraries is 500 to 600. In the cities an average of about three books a year is borrowed at the public library by each inhabitant. Rjukan, the center of the hydroelectric industry, heads the list with more than seven books a year per inhabitant.

Naturally the modern library movement has advanced most in the cities where the American system for indexing, arrangement of books, lending books, open shelves, etc., has been commonly adopted. The municipal library of Oslo, the Deichman Library, has taken the lead in this respect. In other respects it has been outstripped by the libraries of other cities. While Kristiansand, Drammen, Bergen, Rjukan, Fredrikstad and Moss have their own up-to-date library buildings, only one branch of the Deichman Library has its own premises, while the headquarters still rents narrow and unsuitable accommodation for its books and reading rooms. The municipality, however, is planning a great modern building for the Deichman Library. The libraries in the cities mentioned and in some other cities have reading-rooms for adults and children, and in some places lecture halls, study-rooms, music-rooms, and so on, also.

Annual State Subsidy

Although the rural libraries have improved considerably during the last 25 years, the natural configuration of the country is such that a movement of this kind takes a long time to permeate the land and to find a practical form of organization. In a country where mountains and fjords divide districts, and the coastal population lives in a number of islands, it is very difficult to devise a system that secures an even circulation of books. To this is added the bad economic condition of many communities which prevents appropriations being allocated to a purpose that is still often regarded as a luxury. Most of the rural libraries have a hard struggle for existence, and a number of them would assuredly have succumbed had not the state offered them a helping hand. In 1841 the Storting voted the first money grant to the support of public libraries, and for the last 50 years they have enjoyed an annual state subsidy.

With the establishment of the library office of the church department the State decided to take a more active part in the leadership of the library system. The business of this office is to assist the libraries with good advice in all library matters. Here catalogs are prepared listing books suitable for public and school libraries. Further, the office publishes a magazine containing reviews of new literature. In order to reach those who live far away from libraries or who require books that cannot be procured by the local library, the office has organized the so-called "wandering libraries." These consist of boxes containing 50 volumes that are loaned for a small fee. Bookcases of 25 volumes can also be obtained by children on subscription.

Among the Ships

While much of the land population for many decades has enjoyed state protection and provision for satisfying its need for reading matter, the sailors for a long while had to content themselves with what the Sailors' Mission could provide for them in the way of books and magazines. But since 1910 state traveling libraries for sailors have existed for the free use of Norwegian ships in foreign trade. They can be obtained in a number of towns at stations that are established with the Norwegian consulates. Exchange of bookcases also can take place directly from ship to ship. These cases also can be hired to the Scandinavian sailors' homes in foreign harbors.

In later years efforts have been made to have ships' libraries installed on board Norwegian steamers on long-distance voyages. Several newly built ships have already been provided with such libraries, and these have been received with enthusiasm by the crews.

What authors are in most demand in Norwegian public libraries? In the rural districts they are J. B. Bull, Sigrid Undset, Knut Hamsun, Johan Bojer, Johan Falkberget, and Mikkjel Fönhus. Of these six authors, the names of Hamsun, Bojer, and Undset are also familiar to the American public. Sigrid Undset has become famous in later years for her historical novels dealing with Norwegian life in the Middle Ages. J. B. Bull is a popular depicter of Norwegian peasant life in certain eastern valleys. Falkberget also finds his themes in the life of the humble people, while Fönhus is an able writer of animal sagas of the Jack London type.

The Norwegian classics have fallen into the background. Björnson still competes with Fönhus for sixth place in public favor, but Ibsen, Kielland, and Lie are all of them far down the list.

Local Classified Advertisements

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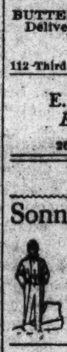
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1926 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

What Constitutes Intervention?

It is insisted, and reiterated, in official Washington, that the Government does not regard the landing of troops at Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua, as intervention, in any way, in the civil strife between the Conservatives and the Liberals. It is declared that the show of force was only for the purpose of protecting American citizens or American companies. It is stated that repeated requests have been received from individuals and the representatives of American business houses at that port for naval protection, but that thus far the State Department has declined to make public the names of those forwarding the requests. Yet it is not apparent, even in view of this disclaimer, that Admiral Latimer and his forces would have been dispatched to the scene but for the successes of the so-called Sacasa rebels, designated as the Liberals, details of which are alleged to have been suppressed by censorship. Liberal partisans insist that it was the fact that the overthrow of the Diaz Government, which had been previously recognized by Washington, was imminent, and not the danger to American business or other interests that led to the dispatch of the Latimer expedition.

The distinction, after all has been said, may be one without a significant difference. To all intents and purposes, so far as other Central American and South American countries are concerned, the United States has, voluntarily and of its own accord, forcibly intervened in an effort to compel the loyal support by the people of Nicaragua of a government which many of them do not either indorse or recognize. Even now it is claimed by those who sympathize with the Liberal elements in their opposition to the Conservatives under President Diaz, that the espousal of the Diaz régime by the Washington Government has fanned to unquenchable fire the patriotism of all true Nicaraguans. Perhaps this is stating the case somewhat extravagantly. But it might quite convincingly be argued, as insisted by La Nacion, published at Santiago, Chile, that the action of the United States in Nicaragua "contradicts the principle of self-determination of weak states insistently sustained by the United States Government in the past, and especially by President Wilson after the World War."

Of greater significance, perhaps, than the commission of this overt act, the real purpose and intent of which may, for the moment, be permitted to remain in doubt, is the announced disclosure of the determination of the Washington Administration to insist upon the maintenance of conservative conditions in all the Central American republics. With this announcement reference is made, no doubt unofficially, to the claim that the State Department, or Secretary Kellogg, is convinced that Mexico City is determined in its effort to set up, in the five Central American countries, radical or so-called Labor governments. The steps already taken in Nicaragua, and the decision previously reached to recognize the conservative Diaz Government, despite the insistent claims of the radicals under Señor Sacasa, are ostensibly in line with a deliberately formed plan, approved in Washington, to forestall radical encroachments in that section, and the "creation of five governments more Socialistic than American." No secret is made of the fact that the actuating influence behind this announced purpose is the belief, or rather the fear, which has been given wide currency, that Mexico, aided and encouraged by the representatives of Bolshevist Russia, is seeking to spread the seeds of radicalism in the zones that are adjacent to the Panama Canal.

Mexico, it may be discovered finally, is the forbidding specter in the picture. Weeks before the public was informed that the situation in Nicaragua had become acute, the Associated Press sent out from Washington, with official approval, as it afterward was shown, this significant announcement:

> The specter of a Mexican-fostered hegemony intervening between the United States and the Panama Canal has thrust itself into the American-Mexican relations, already strained.

Strangely enough, as was disclosed by a subsequent investigation, this statement was dictated by Assistant Secretary of State Olds, who urged the press associations to carry it as a news item without quoting it as a State Department declaration.

On the first day of the New Year the recently enacted petroleum laws become effective in Mexico. From time to time recently statements have appeared which give the impression that many of the oil land owners or claimants in whose behalf the United States had been urged to call the Mexican Government to account have signified their complete willingness to submit the question of disputed titles to the Mexican courts, depending upon the assumed promise of the Government there to protect all just claims. Despite this, for some reason insistent effort is being made to inflame American sentiment against Mexico. Does the situation in Nicaragua justify the assumption that Mexico deliberately aids and abets that Republic in an effort to embarrass or defy the United States? It is true, of course, that all the surrounding circumstances should be better known to those in authority in Washington than to persons outside the official group. But one is inclined to believe that the game has been played in the open so far as the Mexican Government itself is concerned. It has disclosed its hand whenever a demand has been made that its intentions and purposes be declared.

After a somewhat thorough-canvass of the situation, Senator Borah of Idaho came near to expressing what many will insist is the conservative judgment of a great many of the people of the United States when he declared that he had no desire to take a hand as between the Diaz faction on one side and the Sacasa faction on the other, but that he was opposed to American intervention or to any action which would lead to the United States being drawn into trouble with Mexico at the instance of certain unnamed and undisclosed interests.

A Sensible Postal Change

The celerity with which the House of Representatives passed the bill reducing the postage on transient second-class matter to one cent for two ounces is the best possible testimony to the efficiency of the work done in behalf of that measure by Representative Kelly of Pennsylvania, who has had the measure in charge. By transient second-class matter is meant newspapers or periodicals remailed by the original subscriber or purchaser to other potential readers. It is an activity into which no possibility of business motives nor profit can possibly enter. Magazines, weekly papers and dailies of other than the most perfunctory and evanescent sort can, under proper postal regulations, be made to serve more than one group of readers.

When the postal rates were last revised, Congress, with the perfectly praiseworthy end in view of raising more revenue, increased the charge for matter of this sort to two cents for each two ounces up to eight ounces, and parcel post rates thereafter. It proved to be the poorest sort of economy. Although the officials of the Post Office Department protested to the contrary, Congress thought that the increase would bring in an additional revenue of at least $1,000,000. What happened was that the revenue from this sort of mail matter fell off from that of the year before by tens of thousands of dollars.

The not uncommon error had been made of charging more than the traffic would bear, and mail matter of this type offered for carriage decreased more than 67 per cent. What was even worse than the loss of revenue was the fact that hundreds of thousands of people of limited means were deprived of reading matter which had formerly come to them through the kindness of friends. The postage on magazines or papers sent across the continent might readily amount to more than the first cost of the publication. Under such conditions remailing practically stopped and one of the great functions of the post office, namely the dissemination of knowledge among the people, was abruptly ended.

It is proper to say for Postmaster-General New that he exposed this error before its commission, and has labored constantly ever since, with the efficient aid of Joseph Stewart, executive assistant to the Postmaster-General, to effect its correction, and thereby add to the efficiency of the postal service.

It is to be hoped that the Senate, without delay, will complete the enactment of this important measure.

The Weakness of Coalition Cabinets

The resignation of Dr. Marx's Ministry after the Reichstag had passed a vote of lack of confidence illustrates the weakness of coalition cabinets. The Government was defeated by a combination against it of the Right and the Left. There were a sufficient number of dissentients in the middle groups which had supported the Cabinet to change its usual majority into a minority. The occasion for the vote was the attitude of the Government toward the Reichswehr, and on this issue the Cabinet resigned, even though its foreign and nonmilitary domestic policies seemed to command the confidence of the German Legislature.

Such an occurrence is not infrequent under a multiple party system, when a legislature is divided into groups, no one of which is large enough to command a majority. Cabinets may then be formed only by placating a sufficient number of groups to constitute a coalition majority. Such a coalition is always difficult to maintain. Support may be withdrawn by one group because of an executive act which is particularly distasteful to it, and when ministries represent the moderate or middle sections of a chamber they are always in danger of a hostile combination of extreme Right and extreme Left. Such an unnatural union has frequently meant the downfall of a French Cabinet.

Communists and extreme conservatives, who could agree on no political basis or proposal, will vote together in order to change a Government supported by the middle groups of the Chamber of Deputies. Thus disproportionate power is given to a handful of deputies on the fringes of the Center who may shift either to the Left or to the Right and change the Center majority into a minority. The switch of twenty-six Radicals and Radical Socialists, and seven members of the Radical Left, for example, was sufficient on July 18 last to withdraw from M. Briand the confidence which the Chamber of Deputies had given him by a comfortable majority only eight days before.

So with the Marx Cabinet. A Socialist motion was supported by Nationalists, Communists and ultra-Conservatives. A new coalition will doubtless be formed. It may not include certain Cabinet members who were somewhat unpopular with the Socialists. Its program may be so framed as to resecure Socialist support. Whatever the outcome of the crisis, however, two things are apparent: first, that a Cabinet supported by a coalition of groups always leads a precarious existence; and secondly, that Cabinet crises may not be allowed to affect certain important departments of the administration. There seems no doubt that Dr. Stresemann will continue as Foreign Secretary, no matter how the present Cabinet crisis is resolved. This resembles what happened in France when, some years before the war, M. Delcassé remained as Foreign Minister irrespective of changes in government. Since 1925, also, Aristide Briand has served as Foreign Minister under several different Premiers.

"England does not love coalitions," Disraeli told the House of Commons in 1852, when he and Lord Derby were driven from office by a combination of Whigs, Manchester Radicals and Peelite Conservatives. It might be said, on occasion, that Germany and France do not love coalitions, but the reasons for the dislike are quite different. Disraeli meant that England always desired a powerful Opposition, ready to criticize blunders and able to give the King and the country an alternative government in the event that the existing government was overthrown. Disraeli's dislike was due to the fact that English coalitions stifled opposition. The famous British coalitions under Asquith in 1915 and under Lloyd George from 1916 to 1922 were more stable and had greater security of tenure than governments resting on the support of a single party. On the Continent of Europe, however, coalition cabinets are synonymous with unstable cabinets.

Uncommercial Travelers

Comparatively few persons nowadays, it would be safe to say, take to that enjoyable pastime—uncommercial traveling. It was popular in the nineteenth century and the years preceding it, but the twentieth almost brought about its extinction, for it could hardly continue in the face of the comfort that is the steam train, the convenience that is the "trolley," the luxury that is the automobile. Each of these did its dire work, not only by inducing those who loved to ramble to forsake the pleasures of walking for the ease of a machine, but by driving them off the highways and byways with clouds of dust and throbbing noise.

What would literature have been without uncommercial traveling? How would Charles Lamb have fared? Could happy evenings have been spent with Goldsmith had he not, flute in hand, taken the road leading from his "Sweet Auburn" to the distant land that was ever green, the land that eluded his vigilant search? It was because he was an uncommercial traveler that we can, in his company, sit on the Alps and look down upon gay France, sunny Italy, snow-crested Switzerland and Holland, land of dykes and canals and industrious men, and, with him, meditate upon the lesson that real happiness may be found at home.

Could Dickens have given us his absorbing tales had he not been an inveterate traveler? "I am both a town traveler and a country traveler," he says, "and am always on the road. Figuratively speaking, I travel for the great house of Human Interest Brothers, and have rather a large connection in the fancy goods way. Literally speaking, I am always wandering here and there from my rooms in Covent Garden, London—now about the city streets; now about the country byroads—seeing many little things, and some great things, which, because they interest me, I think may interest others."

It is but a few years since W. H. Hudson, the naturalist, wrote his "Traveler in Little Things." The book had a curious history. Hudson, wandering along the less-frequented roads of England, reached a small town where he decided to put up for the night. There he met a commercial traveler, who, upon striking up an acquaintance, informed him that he found it unprofitable to stay in such a small place. Small towns he frowned on—he was a traveler in "big things." To which Hudson modestly replied that such a town suited him, as he was a "traveler in little things." And from this conversation springs the idea for the book.

Hudson owed much to his habit of traveling uncommercially. Indeed, it proved an invaluable asset to him, as those know who have read his observations on the pampas in South America and his picturesque accounts of journeys in Cornwall and elsewhere. Immeasurable was the delight he found in sitting on the rocky Cornish coast watching the antics of birds, or in discovering a sea gull perched upon a chimney, sniffing, as it were, at the savory dinner which the goodwife was cooking in the kitchen below, unaware of the playful visitor outside.

Is there not too great a tendency to travel in "big things," to overlook the pleasures of the "uncommercial traveler," to ignore the possibilities of brief journeys of exploration with no other companion than a walking stick or an umbrella? The glories of the snow-covered fields, the pebbled shore, the wharfside are for him who cares to linger. Indeed, one is led to wonder if, after all, the traveler in little things is not as great a traveler as he who travels in "big things."

Random Ramblings

A small town in southern Utah received its winter allowance of flour, twenty-three tons, by mail in ten-pound sacks. Think of the bannock this will make. You know what bannock is, of course.

The main thing about an automobile isn't always the amount of horsepower it possesses. Oftentimes the amount of horse sense its driver possesses is far more important.

United States Treasury experts have made the paper dollar twice as strong as it used to be. Seems to be just about twice as much expected of it.

"British Chemist Invents Non-Inflammable Film." Now if the producers will only be equally careful with every picture they prepare for the screen.

Abyssinia has but one newspaper and its title means "light and peace." The press of the world might take notice to advantage.

Golf courses in France come under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture. Apparently there are diggers of divots there also.

From Hawaii we hear that a pineapple company plans a stock dividend. But how can a pineapple concern cut a melon?

The discovery that the Eskimos do not swim seems as reasonable on second thought as that the Swiss have no navy.

A newspaper writer says that it is hard to rattle a good driver—but it is often harder to drive a good rattler.

The modern youngster knows more about a rain check than he does about a check rein.

Another "winter sport": The fellow who eats ice cream in zero weather.

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us" that didn't need exchanging.

Trails of kindness. Bread crumbs on the snow (for birds).

The Muleteer

OUTSIDE my office door are sounds of shuffling, heavy feet, such as a friendly bear might make; a heavy and uncertain paw lifts up the latch and Yorgakis (Little George) shuffles in with a flour sack in his hand.

In actual appearance he is not bearlike; it is his clumsy footgear, made from two sections of motor tire, that lend uncertainty to his unseen tread. Yorgakis is a muleteer; he travels normally by two routes only, and surely no active, searching thought could tolerate the monotony of daily plodding before two laden beasts along the mountain road or down the track that leads to the lower seashore lands, just as no feet less strong and no frame less tough and hard could stand the roughness of the tracks, the burning sun, the drenching rains, the scanty food that come by nature to the Macedonian.

His occupation has made its impress on him since I knew him first; his face and neck are marked with more and deeper wrinkles, which seem to have gathered a yet more copious sediment; his dusty hair, mustache and chin, so long unshorn, are grayer, too, while his huge, baggy trousers seem even less secure in their integrity.

Yet much of what is vital in our experience hangs on the uncertain advent of our Little George. From his sack he draws a leg of goat. It had been indifferently swathed even at the outset of its journey from the hills, and now, alas, the superabundance of its juicy excellence, together with the three hours joggling on the mule, have in part dissolved the thin blue paper of its wrappings and its generous exudations have extended to the bundle of letters and papers, and these, with a sprinkle of flour which powders over everything, follow the leg of goat to my office table.

✦ ✦ ✦

Thus, so universal and indelible is the print of Little George's ministry, that my well-thumbed copy of Butcher & Lang's translation of the Odyssey bears a stain its page can never lose, for it, too, perforce, made the last stage of the pilgrimage from Charing Cross Road to my dusty little bookcase in the wilds, in Yorgo's sack.

A bundle of flat, native horseshoes, tied together with a strand of rusty wire; two lamp glasses—unbroken, or George would surely pay for such an overt fault; a packet of macaroni; nails; a brass Turkish grinder; all follow from the sack, and his mission is complete.

And George and I are friends. For we have footed it together and have slept on beds of bracken on the hills; at least he cut me a green and slightly acrid scented couch on which I spread my sleeping bag and slept a sleep that kings can rarely sleep. As for Yorgo, never having lain more softly than on the dry mud floor of his cabin, he scorned the fern's embrace and stretched himself at once upon unyielding turf and, I believe, slept just as well as I.

We lay one night under lordly oaks, close to a Greek church at some little altitude above the sea.

I did not fall asleep at once, for many things kept turning in my thought: The frightful poverty and discomfort, to me at least, of Yorgo's home, and yet its decent fullness (I had called there in passing through his village); his quiet, refined-faced wife who can never have handled at one time twenty shillings' worth of greasy paper money; the stony hardness of their lives; the glass of water which was all they had to offer to a traveler; the scent of flowers and leaves that reached me as we paced the oak and beech woods which lay on our rocky path; his friendly whistling to his pony that we left below us when we climbed a mountain top, to let the beast know that his lord was mindful of him and would come again.

And as I dozed and woke and dozed again, the Arrow and the Milky Way slid down and back behind the trees; the Pleiades sailed up a mist of blue and, much later—at what seemed a little while before I woke to find the waking world a dim, cool, gray, whispering, sweetly scented mystery—giant Sirius slid away, a flaming wonder of electric blue, behind the oaks that grew immediately below me.

✦ ✦ ✦

There is not much comfort, it must be said, in traveling thus in Greece. Outside Athens, it is true that there can be found hotels where a night's rest can be had, but such establishments do not exist in the villages.

Yet there is a real sense of freedom in such traveling that cannot be gained in any other way. You start when all is ready and halt by mutual consent. In the part of Macedonia that I know best there are springs of water along the hills.

Generally there is some sort of stone built fountain and a trough for beasts to drink from; sometimes it is no more than a trickle of water flowing from a bank of earth; sometimes there is a small chapel. All the springs are known to muleteers, who discuss the merits of the water from each one.

As for the man himself, he is sometimes surly and disobliging until you have agreed with him to go, but once started, often with the most unhopeful-looking animals, he will plod along without complaint, for it is up to him to get you to your journey's end, and it would need some utterly unsurmountable calamity for a muleteer to fail and so be unable to demand his price.

Generally, by far the greater number of country folk that I have met are ready to stop and talk and pass the time of day. Almost everywhere there are mountains, while islands and the sea are never very far away.

But beyond the immediate beauty of the country, much deeper than all the annoyances of petty haggling, sulkiness, or other discomfort, I have never been able long to forget that this land is where began free, exact and systematic thought; that here ended tradition's age-old dominance; that here were made the most perfect examples of art ever executed; and that here was the entrance gate to modern natural science and the civilization in which we live.

E. B.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

BERLIN

THAT Berlin, besides being the seat of the Government is also an industrial center once more, becomes evident from a recently published statistical report according to which there are 137,000 industrial undertakings in this city, employing 1,000,000 men and women, or about one-fourth of the population of Berlin. About 40 per cent of these persons, namely, 393,000, work in 15,000 factories manufacturing metal products, such as castings, machines, motorcars, etc. One-half of this number are employed in electrical factories. About 200,000 persons work in the clothing industry, of which there are 79,000 undertakings in this city. A large percentage of these individuals, however, work at home. There are, moreover, 120,000 undertakings classified under the heading, commerce and trade, which also include banks, stores and restaurants. These employ 415,000 men and women, of whom about 25 per cent work in banks and other financial institutions. It is interesting to note that of the 1,700,000 persons employed by industry, commerce and trade in this city, one-third, namely, 557,000, are women. Of these, three-fifths are employed by industry, while the remaining two-fifths work in commercial and banking institutions or in stores and restaurants.

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Sports and radio have greatly lessened the interest of the boys and girls of Germany in cheap detective stories, according to Prof. Karl Brunner, one of the stanchest advocates of clean literature here. The same bookstall that sold 300 copies of badly written detective stories at five cents each, he writes, simultaneously sold 12,000 copies of a football weekly at ten cents and 8000 copies of a boxing periodical at five cents. Good detective stories, he added, were bought only by grown-ups, it was strange to say.

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Berlin not only has the largest department store on the Continent, but now also harbors the headquarters of the largest department store organization of Europe. This is the Tietz concern, which has attained this leading position by buying the five stores belonging to Jandorf. The Tietz company now owns eight department stores in Berlin, with a floor surface of 53,000 square meters and employing 14,000 persons. Together with its department stores in the principal cities of the Reich, it commands a floor surface of 83,000 square meters, employing 18,000 persons. Among the stores purchased in Berlin is the Kaufhaus des Westens, widely known as the most fashionable department store in the west. Tietz, by the purchase of this building, has followed the general trend toward the west which has become noticeable here in the last few years. The founders of the Tietz department stores were self-made men, who started forty-five years ago with a small shop in Gera, in Thuringia. Their department store in Munich was the first large one of its kind in Germany. The concentration of so many important department stores under one direction will, it is hoped, lead to a lowering of prices.

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Another example of the thoroughness with which German "Behörden"—authoritative bodies—go to work has just been given. Every day forty petitions, it is computed, are forwarded to the Reichstag by persons or organizations who have unlimited confidence in the conscientiousness of the representatives of the Reich. This confidence is not misplaced: no petition, however trivial it appears to be, is consigned to the waste basket, but each one is carefully examined and scheduled. After this preliminary step the petitions are distributed among the numerous committees of the Reichstag, who hold special "petition meetings" as frequently as the affairs of the Reich permit. Not a single petition escapes scrutiny, although the process may take a long time, and those which prove unsuitable for discussion in the Reichstag—and these are naturally in the majority—are scrupulously returned to their owners.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for any statements made. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Uruguay and the United States

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Government of Uruguay has added to the holidays of the Republic, the 18th of July, designating that day as "the Day of Humanity," and also the 4th of July, which has been named "the Day of Democracy."

Thus is the anniversary of the independence of Uruguay linked with that of the United States. Artigas is our Washington; 1813, our 1776. But the comparison does not end there. It was not only the genius of Washington, he who inspired to democracy, that broke the shackles of the people of the Mississippi and of the Uruguay. It was the tradition of history and common ideals that united them, that made them gather around the form of liberty, that made them masters of the lands of their fathers.

When the people of the North American colonies, convinced of their rights and seeing with a greatness that was to astonish the world, declared, on July 4, 1776, the liberation of the colonies, they sent forth on the winds of the New World the doctrine that was to spur on the liberators of the South, calling to Artigas, Bolivar, O'Higgins and San Martin to proclaim, in their turn, the right to be brothers of those who had said, "No man should hesitate a single moment to take up arms in the defense of a thing so precious as liberty."

"We, the representatives of the United States of America," they said that July of 1776, "do . . . solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of a right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

And Artigas, in the memorable year of 1813, said, with equal reason and right: "I ask the absolute independence of these colonies, that they be absolved of all obligation of fidelity to the crown of Spain and the family of the Bourbons, and that all connection between them and the State of Spain, is, and ought to be, absolved absolutely."

Artigas repeated, to all purposes, the declaration of the liberators of the North.

In the Articles of Confederation of the United States, there was, in 1777, preconceived a "League of Friendship," a League of American Nations which Dr. Baltasar Brum advocated not so long ago; and Artigas, in Article 10 of his "Instrucciones," declared, "That the provinces should enter into a firm league of friendship with each of the other countries for their common defense, security of their liberty and for their mutual and general welfare."

And just as though the declaration of alliance of the provinces, or states of America, was not sufficient, three years later, in declaring war on their enemies beyond the sea, Artigas said, once again inspired by the example of the United States, that he was opposed, with every means in his power, "to the subjugation and new conquest of these provinces or of any other provinces of the American continent."

Did not Artigas, inspired by the example of the North, set forth the doctrine of Pan-Americanism?

There are other facts in the international relations of Uruguay and the United States that prove how the great Nation of Jefferson was always a zealous and eloquent defender of the liberty of the Uruguayans.

When the first diplomatic emissaries of the Junta of Buenos Aires, in 1811, asked the help of President Madison, Secretary of State Monroe, as though anticipating the doctrine with which, years later, he would challenge the Old World, and knowing the political ideals of those emissaries, answered, "The United States will be glad to see the liberation of her brothers to the South under a liberal constitution."

In 1817, when another South American diplomatist, Manuel H. Aguirre, asked the help of the North American people again in order definitely to secure the freedom of what is now Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile, the Congress of the United States declared in favor of the independence of those nations, and also declared (and this is for what the people of Uruguay are indebted) in favor of Artigas, whom, in full session, Congress called a "brave and chivalrous republican, the only democrat of the united provinces of the Rio de la Plata."

And Adams, Clay, Smith, Forsyth, Lowndes and Robertson, friends and opponents of Monroe, all proclaimed, before the entire world, the right of Uruguayans to be free, to form in America a nation governed by the sons of America. Other facts also prove eloquently, definitely, the traditional friendship that has united Uruguay and the United States since the dawn of Pan-American democracy.

And for those reasons, Uruguayans, each 4th of July, uncover respectfully before the patriots of 1776, just as they uncover, each 18th of July, before the great men who won their liberty and assured their democracy.

Montevideo, Uruguay. JOSE L. GOMENSORO.